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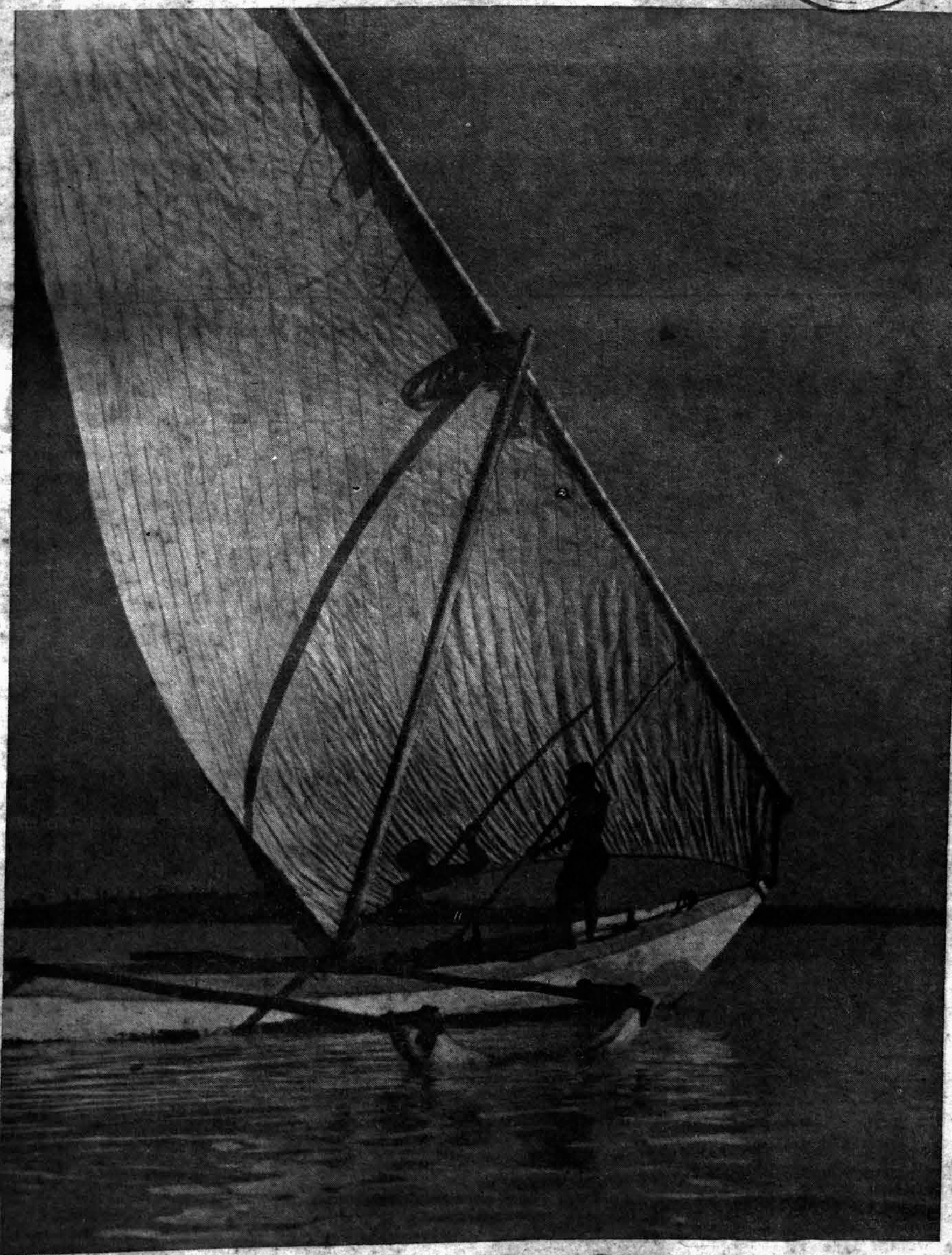
Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1944.

PRICE FOUR ANNAS

ALL SET!



—N. G. Limaye.

VANSITTART ON VANSITTARTISM

—See Page 15.

It is not with any feeling of wishfulness or regret that I look back on the twice ten tedious years that I spent in what some people are pleased to call patronisingly "the noblest of professions." Teaching may or may not be the noblest of professions but it is definitely the sorriest of trades, and I glory in the fact that the opportunities offered by the present war have enabled me to enjoy—albeit brief—the much longed-for freedom from the tyranny of chalk, black board summaries, Annual inspections, and insipid school excursions.

I started my life as an Assistant Master in one of the schools owned by a gentleman, who had the manners of an up-country police constable, and the education of a none-too-prosperous taxi driver. Having heard that his school had always vacancies due to one reason or another, I went up to him one afternoon and enquired if there was any opening. He told me that his was not the school where I could expect many vacancies, as people joining him never cared to leave him for life-time; still he said he was prepared to offer me a job. He called me aside subsequently and whispered confidentially into my ears, "Really I have no vacancies now, but I am taking you on because my wife has taken a fancy for you".

Subsequently, I learned that this was a stock cajolery with which he tried to tickle the self-importance of every new entrant. I succumbed at once as no woman had as yet taken notice of me and this was many years before my meeting my present.....

I was teaching English in the highest form of the school, where, unluckily for me, two children of the owner of the School—who by the way was principal of the school as well—were on the rolls. Almost during every lesson a maid servant used to come and rap at the door and call out the two children to be served with tea piping hot, while alas! I and the rest of the class, who to quench our thirst were provided with water from an earthenware pot

A Saga Of Frustration

Was A School Master!

By "LEELAM"

which had known no cleaning for years.

At the annual inspection that year, I chose as the subject of my lesson "Evils of Tea drinking", especially when indulged in frequently and the inspector remarked to me that my lesson was, what is technically known, on the inspirational model. I didn't then know the source of my inspiration.

Shortly afterwards I fell ill and was in the J. J. Hospital for ten weeks with a severe attack of typhoid and the doctor who attended me told that as a Schoolmaster I ought to know the dangers of drinking impure water.

One day, when the maid servant came with her usual pot of tea, during what I considered a very important lesson, I objected to the children going out on grounds of discipline. One of the boys obeyed, but the elder one went out and immediately came with the message, "Papa wants to see you".

I went down to the Head Master's room, and by the time I opened his door, I was slightly pale—for obvious reasons. Those were difficult days and many of my friends were out of work.

The Head Master harangued me on pedagogics and pointed out that sympathy was the very essence in the make-up of a successful schoolmaster, that I had betrayed lack of sympathy by my behaviour to the maid-servant. Finally, he crushed all opposition with the parting remark "By the way, look here Mr. M., your extravagance in using chalk is simply scandalous".

At the end of the academic year, I tendered my resignation to accept a situation in a slightly better school, where I hoped conditions of

work would be pleasanter. In fact, they were, except for the few weeks preceding the annual inspection. To my mind, here can be nothing more farcical than inspections as they are conducted at present. At least in the school where I was, the few days before the date when the inspection was to take place were days of storm. The headmaster rushed about as if possessed of the devil. Whitewashings were ordered, windows cleaned, and the floor scrubbed. Extra curricular activities suddenly received a new impulse and children groaned under the burden of essays that they were called upon to write on subjects which were not unfamiliar to them—How I spent my last holidays, "What will I do if I had a thousand rupees", "My ambition in life" etc. One curious practice among certain of the less conscientious among us was to warn the urchins strictly not to show any date in the marginal columns. This was duly dictated on the day previous to the inspection and they were spread out evenly, say once a week.

On the actual day of the inspection the atmosphere was tense. The headmaster heard from somebody that the visiting dignity was a history specialist. I being in charge of the teaching of history in the higher classes was quickly summoned and told that I must make up a History Room where children's work like diagrams and charts should be exhibits. When I confessed to not having devoted my energies in that direction, a broad hint that I might make use of such stuff lying in a neighbouring school—which was outside the beat of the present man, was given and I set myself busily to it.

As the clock struck eleven, the sepoy who was posted at the gate

sighted the Inspector and announced the news to the Headmaster very much in the manner of Horatio in "Hamlet" when he saw the ghost of the dead King and said "Look! my lord, it comes".

As there is some mysterious connection between the Inspector's metabolism and the annual grant paid to the school, the principal spared no pains to impress upon him the precocity of the pupils of the school, the opulence of the staff in his organisation and the very narrow margin of profit that was left to the management for their troubles. The first he tried to achieve by standing near the pupils and supplying them with bright answers to the Inspector's questions in a low whisper, though "prompting" during normal times was visited with bloody chastisement.

The Inspector observed my teaching methods for fifteen minutes and in the end was sure that I won't do, that I did not make the children answer in complete sentences, that I applied the duster on the Black Board the wrong way, that I didn't smile frequently enough and that I did not ask any questions at all to one boy who was sitting in the corner. My answer that that particular boy was deaf did not create much of an impression. All this and my fairly long experience in the profession has convinced me that in the name of Education, and care for the young, a hundred thousand times more stupid and meaningless things are said and done than what the most unintelligent medieval schoolman did.

If only members of the Inspecting staff realised that many of the teachers whom they are out to examine and inspect are as educated and cultured as they are, their sensitiveness as fine, if not more on account of their misfortune and poverty, education shall have gained something very valuable indeed. Speaking of the life of a clerk, Charles Lamb said that he sucked his sustenance through the quill, the wood entering his soul in the end. How does the schoolmaster, in India to-day earn his meagre sustenance? By crying himself hoarse the whole day long, bullied by Inspectors, persecuted by headmasters, feared by the students and looked down upon by society at large, and only just endured by his wife.

SLAVES WHO DEFY THE GESTAPO

By FRANCIS FIELDING

Shivering in the raw air early morning, ragged, unshaven and hungry, a group of Frenchmen shuffle into line at the order of their guards. Before them is a day's work at a Nazi labour camp.

They have little enough cause to smile, underfed, underpaid, overworked, hundreds of miles from home. But they do smile, a derisory smile, with more malice than mirth in it. It is their guard who look glum. They know the Frenchmen hate them, and those among them who are fanatical Nazis despise the Frenchmen. But over the months a certain rough tolerance has grown up. You cannot shoot everyone who opens his mouth, and it is easier to shoot a Frenchman than to keep him silent.

This morning they have plenty to say. It is the guards who are silent. There is no response when a Frenchman remarks to the air that a man can be quite happy with one leg or half a face. There is a snarl to hurry-up when another remembers this is the last day of the old year and wishes the guards a good time in the last year they have to live.

The Frenchmen talk loudly among themselves as they move off. They agree that they must start a fund for the orphans of such admirable messieurs as their soon-to-be-dead-guards.

The guards have been combed out for the dreaded Eastern Front.

The Frenchmen are conducting the nerve war, part of the all comprehending war of sabotage, which the Sixth Column against Hitler the 3,000,000 foreign workers inside Nazi Germany, wage against their oppressors.

Stories of this "nerve war" trickle out continuously with escaped prisoners and workers from Germany. Discipline and the morale of the guards varies, and there are Nazi slave camps where a bullet or a blow would silence the mockers. But as darkness deepens over the Third Reich the labour slaves and the prisoners speak and act more boldly.

One escaped worker described recently how on one farm the French prisoners began the day's work by singing in chorus the "song of the farmer's wife whose husband never came back."

At another, the camp guards wilted under the nerve warfare. The man who brought out the story describes what happened in his own words, "We did good business after that with soldiers when the authorities, terrified of a typhus epidemic, were segregating those infested with lice. We had large supplies of these insects, and we used to sell them to the German soldiers for the price of five marks apiece".

Horrible? Of course it is horrible—as horrible as the foul Nazi creed which thus compels man to abandon kindness and decency and hit back with every weapon their hands

and tongues can devise.

Not all the incidents are so grim. In one camp some of the prisoners had a portrait of General de Gaulle in their room. How they got it was a mystery, but, as one sentry said: "Shut a Frenchman up stark naked in a cell and the next day you'll find him fully dressed with his pockets stuffed with cigarettes".

The authorities ordered the removal of the portrait. There was a long and heated argument, but eventually the prisoners won.

Hitler's imported slaves are the greatest Sixth Column in the history of the world. I can write most freely of the million and a quarter Frenchmen among them; but there can be no doubt that great numbers of Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Greeks and others who have been swept up from all the corners of Europe are equally united in their hatred of the Germans and their determination to sabotage even at the risk of life.

Sabotage is no longer individual and unco-ordinated. It is planned and directed. The resistance movement in France has issued orders to the workers and prisoners in Germany. They are addressed to "a French worker forcibly enrolled for Germany".

The foreign workers are spread all over Germany. Their jobs differ from making arms to hair-dressing and waiting in cafes.

Living conditions are very bad. Even official reports to Vichy admit that from 16 to 20 men sleep in rooms of seven by five by three yards, infected with vermin, without sheets, on palliases in which the straw is rarely changed. Food is abominable.

A typical example is a chemical factory in Silesia, where 5,000 workers get only one meal a day, apart from the morning ersatz coffee—for an 11-hour day.

The French prisoners of war—about

half a million—are rather worse off than the "volunteer" workers. They are not supposed to speak to the latter, they are not paid; they have roll-call night and morning, and in the evening their shoes and trousers are taken away, and they are locked in for the night. Once the prisoners learn that the so-called "volunteers" are, in fact, pressed men, relations are excellent. So are relations between the different nationalities.

Latterly discipline has become slightly laxer. The workers cannot be prevented from going into town on their free afternoons, and the streets of towns like Stuttgart are a regular Babel. Foreigners are still forbidden to enter cafes or cinemas, to walk on the pavements, or to speak to German civilians, especially women. But it is impossible to enforce the latter ban, and German women have helped Frenchmen to escape.

Soon the Sixth Column's chance will come, and the dams will give before a flood of pent-up hatred bursting out in the heart of the Reich.



HATRED, DEATH AND FAMINE ARE HIS FOLLOWERS.

A REPORT TO GANDHIJI

By
K. A. ABBAS

FROM August 9, 1942, to
May 6, 1944!

After twenty-one months
Gandhiji has emerged
from the prison walls. For twenty-
one months he was forced to
live on an island of isolation al-
most completely cut off from the
mainland of humanity that is his
country—and his people!

Much water has flowed down
the Ganges—or, nearer home,
down Mula and Mutha, the twin
rivers that meet in Poona—since
that fateful dawn of August 9, 1942,
when Gandhiji was arrested
along with other Congress leaders
and taken to Poona to be detained
in the Aga Khan's bungalow. The
gates closed after him that day
with a clang of finality and did
not open till Saturday last week
to let him out.

The World Background

Much has happened in India—
and the world—during these event-
ful months, to sadden one and to
inspire one, much that was noble
and much that was ignoble. The
destinies of the peoples of the
world have moved in unpredict-
able directions. Death has stalked
the earth. Millions have died in
war, more millions in famines and
epidemics. On the Chess-board
of international politics there have
been moves and counter-moves,
as nation has check-mated na-
tion. Tyrants have been shaken
on their thrones, war-mongers
have been given a taste of their
own medicine. At least one power-
mad dictator has already eaten
the dust of disgrace!

Yes, the world has changed a
great deal during these 21 months.
And one dares to be presumptuous
enough to submit this report to
Gandhiji because it gives one an
opportunity to review the Indian
scene, to study the direction of
political currents and economic
trends, to find meaning in what
appears to be a crazy pattern of
conflicting motives and contra-
dictory ideologies.

What is the international back-
ground to these 21 months of
political stalemate and frustra-
tion and bitterness in India?

On August 9, 1942, when Gan-
dhiji was arrested the war situa-
tion was reflected in these head-
lines: "NAZIS AT FOOT OF CAU-
CASIAN RANGES—Russian Re-
treat continues in Kuban; GERMAN THREAT TO BLACK
SEA PORT—Critical Position in
Caucasus; JAPS PREPARE FOR
NEW OFFENSIVE; ROMMEL AC-
TIVE AGAIN."

Twenty-one months later, on
the morning that Gandhiji was
released the headlines declared:
"ROMMEL CAUTIONS HIS COM-
MANDERS—'Enemy Attack Im-
minent'; SOVIET ATTACK ON
SEBASTOPOL; GERMAN PLAN
FOR WITHDRAWAL—Evacuation
of civilians ordered; CRUSHING
BLOW TO JAPAN'S AIR FORCE;
CHINESE ADVANCE."

Between August 9, 1942, and
May 6, 1944, the war situation
has definitely taken a turn for

the better. The gallant Red Army
has pushed the Nazi hordes out
of the major part of the Soviet
Union. Mussolini's dictatorship
is at an end, the Germans have
been driven out of Africa, Ger-
many is being subjected to un-
precedented bombing, while the
London Blitz is a memory of the
past, the zero hour approaches
for the Second Front, the Japa-
nese have not only been halted
but are being subjected to in-
creasing pressure from the Al-
lies in China, Burma and the
Pacific.

Yet the Allies' moral position
is not so strong as their military
position. The Atlantic Charter
lies at the bottom of the
Indian Ocean, the British Em-
pire is being consolidated with
a Dominion Premiers' Conference,
the racial discrimination in South
Africa is undiminished, and Chur-

es, which provided a crushing answer
to the vile Imperialist charge that
Gandhiji was a pro-Fascist. And
another similar pamphlet had a
challenging title: **GANDHI IS
INDIA!**

While the people demonstrated
their love and regard for Gandhiji
in a hundred different ways—the
21-days fast proving a period of per-
sonal anguish to every single Indian
—the Government did not miss any
opportunity of demonstrating its fear
of Gandhiji's influence over his peo-
ple. It banned the "Quit India"
pamphlet. It published and circulat-
ed in India and abroad a pamphlet
"Congress Responsibility For Dis-
turbances" which was nothing but a
personal attack on the Mahatma. Its
paid propagandists in Britain and
America published books and pam-
phlets, magazine articles and car-
toons libelling and ridiculing India's
beloved leader. Unfortunately in
this work it could obtain the services
of a few mercenary Indians who dis-
graced themselves by defaming Gan-
dhiji and the Congress for "thirty

tang in America and Lionel Fiel-
den in England. Pearl Buck wrote
and lectured on numerous occa-
sions in support of India's na-
tional demand. Louis Fischer,
through his books, "Empire" and
"A Week With Gandhi" and
newspaper articles helped to give
the American public a correct
picture of the Indian situation.
Doctor Lin Yutang, combin-
ing in himself the wisdom
and humanity of ancient China
and the disillusionment of mod-
ern China, spoke out in clear and
bold terms to denounce Imperia-
lism and to uphold India's right
to complete, immediate indepen-
dence. When he came to India
some months ago, he expressed to
this writer his profound re-
spect at not being able to meet
Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru.

Lionel Fielden, the ex-Controller
of Broadcasting, has served India
well by his book, "Beggar My Neigh-
bour" which generally supports the
Indian cause and records his per-
sonal faith in the ethical values of
Gandhiji.

Besides these individuals, the Com-
munists in Britain and, to a lesser
extent in America, have repeatedly
raised their voice of protest against
the continuance of Imperialism and
demanded the release of Gandhiji and
other Congress leaders.

In China, so far as we could learn
from reports reaching India, there
was a general feeling of sympathy
for India, not only among the com-
mon people but also among Govern-
ment officials and intellectual leaders.
A poll taken by a Chinese newspaper
among its readers revealed practically
hundred per cent support for im-
mediate independence for India.

Soviet Russia has been too busy
fighting the Nazis, and too tongue-
tied because of diplomatic consid-
erations, to express any definite views
on the Indian situation. It is learnt,
however, that a book has recently been
officially published in Russian which
exhaustively deals with the Indian
problem from the Marxist, anti-
Imperialist angle. And a few indi-
vidual Soviet citizens, allowed for
the first time to pass through or
stay in India, have revealed that
there is general sympathy among the
Soviet peoples for the cause of
Indian freedom.

Indeed, radicals and progressives
of all shades of opinion all over the
world are unanimous in the view that
the demand for Indian independence,
as voiced by Gandhiji, poses a vital
question to the conscience of man-
kind on the answer to which will de-
pend the future of the world.

Guilty Men!

It is not difficult to imagine
how Gandhiji must have suffered
because of his enforced inability
to help the victims of the
Bijapur and Bengal famines. A
humanitarian to the core, he must
have personally felt the pangs of
hunger of each starving destitute,
the death-agony of every one
whose life flowed out of the
(Continued On Page 11)



GANDHIJI AT PRAYER AT PARNAKUTI

—Chittaprosad

(For the story of this picture see THE LAST PAGE.)

Twenty-one Months Of History That Flowed Past The Aga Khan's Bungalow

chill's imperial arrogance is as
provocative as ever.

Gandhi Is India!

About India the most important
fact to be reported to Gandhiji is
that during the 21 months of his
detention it was he himself who con-
tinued to dominate the thoughts and
actions of his people, though physi-
cally he was cut off from them. In
big matters as well as small ones, it
was apparent that he alone repre-
sents and symbolizes the undying as-
pirations of Indians. One significant
pointer was the amazing popularity
of Gandhian literature during this
period. Before it was banned,
"QUIT INDIA", a little pamphlet
containing extracts from Gandhiji's
writings and speeches on the Indo-
British relations (published one day
before his arrest) had sold 25,000 co-
pies—an all-time record in Indian
publishing! Practically every month
some book or pamphlet on Gandhiji
or by Gandhiji appeared on the book-
stalls.

From well-known authors to
obscure hacks, everyone seemed
to be in a hurry to write a book
on Gandhiji, Gandhism, or at least to
compile an anthology of Gandhian
writings. These books and pamphlets
were of varying quality but each one
of them served a useful purpose, for
it was a challenge to the Imperialism
that had arrested Gandhiji. I
might mention one, "Gandhi Against
Fascism," a collection of extracts
from Gandhiji's writings and speech-

es, which provided a crushing answer
to the vile Imperialist charge that
Gandhiji was a pro-Fascist. And
another similar pamphlet had a
challenging title: **GANDHI IS
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of a few mercenary Indians who dis-
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Foreign Friends

Of India

While advocates of Imperialism
were defaming Gandhiji and the
Indian national movement in
the eyes of the world, the sin-
cere friends of India were busy
in England and America to de-
fend the cause of Indian freedom.
A few of them like Upton Sin-
clair, no doubt, were unfortunate-
ly deceived by Imperialist pro-
paganda into misunderstanding the
attitude of Gandhiji and Con-
gress towards Fascism and thus
diluting their earlier unqualified
support of Indian independence
and Mr. Henry Polak has definite-
ly gone over to the other side, but
others proved steadfast in their lo-
yalty to India and Gandhiji. Among
these, one must mention Pearl
Buck, Louis Fischer and Lin Yu-

Restoration Of Muslim Monuments In Uzbekistan

By TASH MOHAMED KARINIYAZOV,
(President Of The Academy Of Sciences Of The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic)

(Special Cable To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

The territory of the present-day Uzbek Soviet Republic is one of the most ancient seats of civilisation. Numerous old monuments and relics to be found here are the object of constant care of the Uzbek Government which annually assigns large funds for their preservation and restoration. Already in early days of the Soviet Government a special committee was set up for the purpose which since has been carried out by extensive and valuable work especially in the study and restoration of relics of the Middle Ages period. Particular interest has been taken in the history of Central Asiatic peoples.

SAMARKAND

In Soviet times a thorough all-round study has been made on the site of ancient Samarkand, capital of the mighty state founded by the celebrated Timur. A plan of the town as it existed at the time of the Timur dynasty has been drawn up showing the exact location of the various monuments and buildings many of which have survived to this day.

An important piece of work done in Samarkand was straightening out of the minaret of the famous Mederessah erected by Ulug Beg, grandson of Timur and an eminent savant and humanist of his period. The minaret was threatening to collapse and it required much technical ingenuity on the part of Soviet architects to save it.

Equally important were the measures taken to preserve from decay the seventeenth century Mederessah in Samarkand. One particular arch in the main portal was relaid. Restoration work was also performed in coloured ceramic facing another mederessah of the same period, "Till-Kara" building of striking beauty and elegance. This work was made possible by rediscovery of the lost secret of the manufacture of coloured ceramic tiles which were used in Central Asia in the Middle Ages for facing of buildings.

Archaeological researches carried out in Samarkand led to the discovery of the remains of the celebrated suburban palace of Ulug Bek. It was known in its

time as 'Porcelain Palace' because of the porcelain tiles with which its interior halls were lined and which, according to legend, were brought from China on camels.

TIMUR'S TOMB

Just prior to the war, a special Government Commission consisting of eminent archaeologists, anthropologists, historians and physicians observed all measures with caution while opening vaults of the mausoleum of the Emir where lie interred Timur, his son Shahruh, his grandson Ulug Bek and other of his near descendants. Highly valuable information was gathered.

Extensive archaeological researches have likewise been carried out in Soviet times in ancient Khorezm. Excavations reveal that a very high culture once flourished on the site of this city. Remains of monuments of diverse

periods from 1st to 13th centuries of our era have been found buried in the sand. The finds are particularly valuable as we have no written records of Khorezm of that period. In the western desert on the edge of the Bukhara Oasis, archaeologists have discovered the remains of the palace of one of the most ancient monuments of the town of Barkhash, to judge by the evidence of Narhash, a 10th century historian of Bukhara. Barkhash flourished in the first millennium of our era and was for long time in residence with so-called Bukhara Khudats, rulers of the Bukhara oasis. On top the palace was built, between third and seventh centuries and for magnificence and beauty was classed by Narhash among the seven wonders of the world. Very fine specimens of carved alabaster, used for adornment of the

interior halls, have been found.

Archaeological excavations have also been carried out for Termez another ancient city of Central Asia situated on banks of Amudarya. Here fine specimens of Greco-bactrian art have been discovered.

COLLECTIVE FARMS HELP

I have mentioned only a few large-scale works that have been carried out in Soviet times. The work of studying and preserving ancient monuments of Uzbekistan has not been suspended during the war. Extensive operations are at present on foot in Samarkand concentrated chiefly in the site of Gur Emir Mausoleum. Two years' research revealed that Gur Emir constituted only part of the series of large architectural structures which are to-day no longer extant. This is confirmed by discovery beneath two-metre layer of sand of the remains of the foundations of a building part of which was built prior to Gur Emir. Gur Emir is now being carefully restored to preserve for many ages to come this monument of ancient Mussalman culture. The Uzbekistan Government has assigned two million rubles for the work for which old folk craftsmen skilled in Central Asiatic art of building have volunteered their services. Collective farms have offered to provide building materials necessary for the work.

One of the most valuable pieces of research undertaken in wartime is the study of ancient Shahrizabz not far from which Timur was born. Ancient Mussalman monuments to be found in this town are for their beauty and luxuriance in many cases not inferior to those in Samarkand but until quite recently they had been studied to a far less degree. It has now become possible to establish the date of the erection of many of these relics some of which proved to be much older than were originally supposed. Careful research has ascertained that one of the most ancient monuments in Shahrizabz known to this day as Hazret-I-Imam is in reality the Mausoleum erected by Timur and intended for himself and members of his family.

LOVE-WINGS

By M. A. MOHON

The sky is wide as ocean,
And wider is my motion,
Thro dreams and winds and flowers,
Thro pearls and smiles and showers,
Thro other life and after,
Thro waves of other's laughter,

My inner harp is swept,
My joyance lotus-slept,
Thro rippled strains of birth
Doth touch the edge of earth
With wings of fire at even,
And spreads love-wings on heaven.

**Suffering knows
neither, caste nor creed . . .**

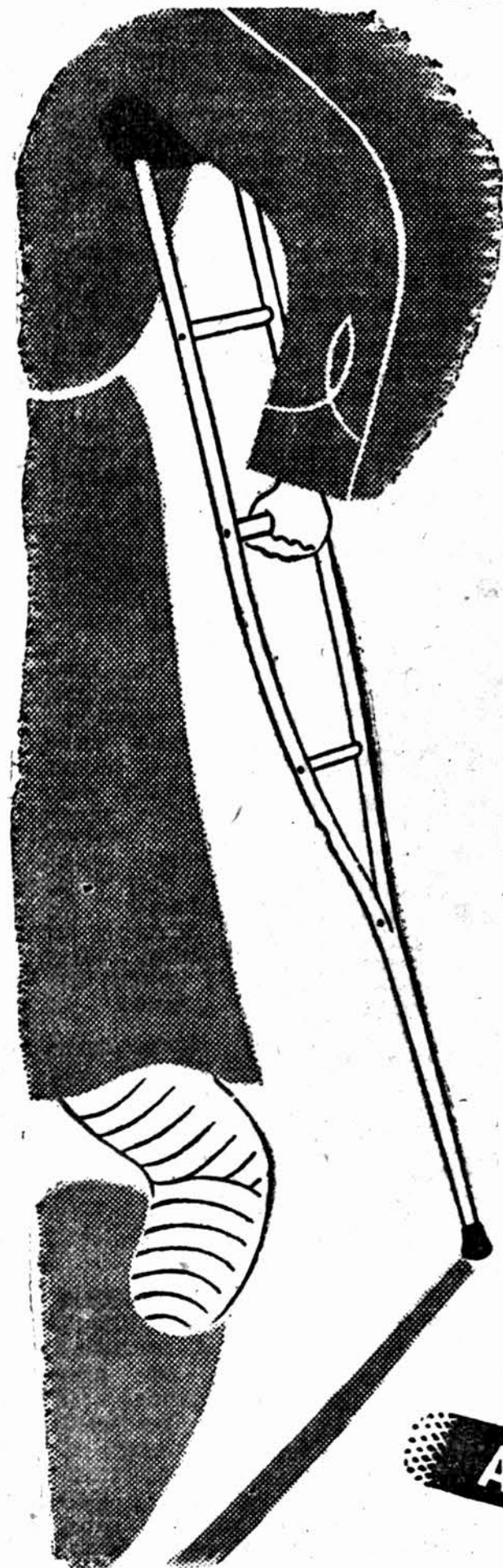
Colonel or coolie—Soldier or sweeper—all are liable to their share of sickness and suffering and they are entitled to the best care and treatment that our medical profession can offer.

The trained nurses of India are already doing a magnificent duty—caring for the sick and wounded and restoring them to health—but they are all too

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MAHATMA GREETES CROWDS AT PRAYER

Heavy Air Battles Over North And North-Western Germany

LONDON, May 13. Reuter's air correspondent cables: For the seventh night in a row of R.A.F. bombers crossed the Channel last night to hammer key points in Western Europe.

A British Air Ministry 'communique' to-day says: "Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command were over Belgium in strength to attack the railway yards at Louvain and Hasselt. Objectives in France and north-west Germany were also bombed and mines were laid in enemy waters. Fourteen of our aircraft are missing."

For a week now Lancasters and Halifaxes have pounded German rail centres, airfields, factories and military objectives. There were signs to-day that the offensive was being maintained. The Paris Radio and all German stations were off the air early this morning.

HEAVY AIR BATTLES

While the German Radio this afternoon reported heavy air battles over north and north-western Germany, Mitchells and Bostons of the Second Tactical Air Force escorted by Spitfires this morning attacked railway targets at Tournai in northern France. It was announced soon after midday.

At 13-45 hours (British Time) the German Radio reported that Allied bomber formations were flying over Solstein and heading towards northern Germany. The radio added fighter formations were over northern and western Germany.

Severe damage was caused to all five of German synthetic oil plants bombed yesterday by Fortresses and Liberators, photographs reveal.

NAVAL CLASH

Allied naval forces damaged two German ships and two trawlers off the French coast, it is announced to-day. An Admiralty 'communique' stated: "Engaged on an offensive sweep off the French coast early yesterday, light coastal forces of the Royal Navy under the command of Lieutenant J. D. Dixon, R.N.V.R., encountered and attacked a small enemy convoy. One ship of medium size was hit by a torpedo and left enveloped in flames and a supply ship of medium size was damaged by gunfire. In addition one armed trawler was set on fire and another was heavily damaged. All His Majesty's ships returned safely to harbour, having suffered a small number of casualties and superficial damage."—Reuter.

A Swedish Denial

STOCKHOLM, May 13: A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman to-day denied reports appearing especially in the American Press: "that reduction of Germany's and Occupied countries' ball-bearing output was being made up by Swedish Export."—Reuter.

Grigg Warns Against Inflation

BRISTOL, May 13.—If by taxation and borrowing the British Government does not raise enough to pay all its bills it will have to fill the gap by printing paper currency with nothing to back it, declared Sir James Grigg, the War Minister, opening Bristol's "Salute the Soldier" week to-day.

"This," he said, "is inflation in its simplest and wickedest form." If Government did not provide money, either it had to resort to inflation or to reduce the scale of Britain's war effort. The first was bad enough but second would be worse.—Reuter.

Before the war India owed Britain hundreds of millions of pounds. "Now as a result of our purchases there India has been to repay all this debt and acquire a huge balance. We have accumulated in countries other than India debts which will fall to be discharged after the war. This loss of our foreign assets and their replacement by debts means that when the war is over we shall have to work very hard to rebuild our export trade."

Jap Plan Miscarried

NEW YORK, May 13.—The "New York Times" under the heading "On The Indian Front" says: "Indications are increasing that the Japanese invasion of India may fail as dismally on the military front as it has already failed on the political front. There is no evidence that the enemy penetration into Manipur ever produced a ripple of revolt in India. Japan's political hopes have evaporated in the midst of the battle. Now she finds herself entangled in an obscure jungle melee warding off unexpectedly strong British blows both from the front and rear."—Reuter.

Durlabji Desai Dead

SURAT, May 13: Death is reported to have occurred of Mr. Durlabji Desai, an ex-President of the Surat District Local Board and a prominent Congress worker of Surat District at Navsari.

Mr. Durlabji had resigned his post as Deputy Collector and joined the Congress movement.—A. P.

Mrs. Naidu Acts As Guardian Of Gandhiji's Health

MEDICAL REPORT RECORDS RESTFUL DAY AFTER A GOOD NIGHT, BUT SAYS ANAEMIA PERSISTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

According to a bulletin issued this morning, by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Gandhiji had a restful day and a good night with the result that his exhaustion was less.

"The anaemia", adds the bulletin, "shows no improvement".

The largest crowd, ever since Gandhiji came to Bombay after his release, attended the prayer meeting, to-day.

Men, women and children trekked from long distances, waited patiently in long queues at bus stands, boarded available vehicles and crowded on the sandy beach near "Gandhi Gram", Juhu.

MAHATMA GREETES CROWD

A feature of the prayer meeting to-day was that one of the inmates of Shantiniketan sang. After the prayer, Gandhiji sat for a while, made a "namaskar" to the crowd, whereupon there were cheers. Gandhiji, then, gently placed his warning finger, close to his nose; the hint was taken and there was a hushed silence.

In the afternoon, members of the Tagore Society, including a lady sang a few Tagore songs for about half an hour, affording a diversion to his usual routine.

MRS. NAIDU MOUNTS GUARD

The further restriction of interviews with Gandhiji, in pursuance of medical advice, has given satisfaction to those who attended upon him. But the stream of visitors, anxious about Gandhiji's health, continues. There are others who come to this place with odd bits of work. This morning, for example, Indian representatives of Sialkot (Punjab) firm of dealers in sports materials came to inquire in what type of indoor or outdoor sports Gandhiji was interested! They made their inquiries at Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's shack, facing that of Gandhiji. But these dealers in articles of sports had to go disappointed, as they are reported to have been told that Gandhiji could not oblige them.

Usually visitors are not allowed inside the five gates which lead to "Gandhi Gram". But those who manage to go in are stopped at the shack where Mrs. Naidu is "mounting guard." She has placed a strict and vigilant ban on all those who want to see Gandhiji. The result is a large number of visitors stop at Mrs. Naidu's shack and inquire about the health of Gandhiji. It is in this shack that they learn the necessity of disallowing visitors and avoiding strain to the Mahatma.

THE DAILY ROUTINE

Most of the time of Mahatma Gandhi is taken by massages, tepid water baths and by sleeping and resting.

It is true that he goes for his morning walk along the sandy beach, spins and reads. At present he is reading the latest Gujarati translation of "Mahabharata".

Newspapers and important and urgent correspondence are read out to him and after the mid-day meal, he generally goes for about half an hour's seta. But most of the work he does is still understood to be on a restricted scale.

Prayer For Recovery

NAINITAL, May 13.—Prayers for the early recovery of Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan were offered at a largely attended meeting of the citizens of the Nainital. Mr. Mohanlal Shah, M.L.C., who presided expressed delight over the release of Gandhiji. He hoped that other Congress leaders would soon be released and a settlement arrived at.—A. P.

Wavell Should Meet Gandhiji

The "Spectator" to-day describes the release of Gandhiji from his confinement at Poona as a "wise step" and adds, "It might have been less wise if it had been taken sooner—for the Government of India had no reason to change its policy except on grounds of health and it would certainly have been less wise if it had been taken later from the thought that amenities of the Aga Khan's villa were not likely to be more detrimental to the Mahatma's health than the conditions prevailing at his own ashram."

He is undoubtedly seriously unwell (75 it must be remembered is an abnormal age in India) and a change of air may well be beneficial.

Lord Wavell's recognition of this has been well received in all quarters in India though last so in Moslem circles and since Mr. Gandhiji is now an apparently completely free man there should be no restriction on his contacts and conversations.

There may be advantage in that. Whether there is or not depends partly on the question at present unanswered whether Mr. Gandhiji's views have undergone any modification during his seclusion, and partly

FALL OF LOYANG INEVITABLE

CHUNGKING, May 13: Loyang, six times capital of China is being attacked from four sides by Japanese forces. Its fall sooner or later is regarded as inevitable, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent. The most serious threat comes from a force of 5,000 strong which on Tuesday entered Honan Province from Southern Shanshi, crossed the Yellow River and cut the Lunghai railway near Mienghih, 40 miles west of Loyang.—Reuter.

on the attitude of the dominant faction in Congress—though this is less important since Mr. Gandhi can still probably do with Congress what he will.

A meeting with the Viceroy who as yet is unacquainted with Mr. Gandhi personally is clearly among the possibilities and it might well bear some fruit, for Lord Wavell's reputation stands high in India and conversation with him would not have to surmount initial barriers of suspicion.—Reuter.

HALIFAX ON RELEASE OF GANDHI

SANTAFE, NEW MEXICO, May 8.—Passing through here on a "get acquainted" tour of the United States, Lord Halifax told a press conference that he thought that Mr. Gandhi's release "would please a good many people." He added, however, that the situation in India had changed from that "anxious time" in August, 1942, when the Government of India was faced with a campaign of strikes and civil disobedience. "The Government of India would have been to blame if it had not acted with decision and locked up leaders of the movement. Now the situation has greatly improved and people are realising that the policy of Mr. Gandhi is sterile and got them nowhere."—Reuter.

WANTON MISREPRESENTATION OF MAHATMA GANDHI

London "Times" Story Is Unworthy Of Responsible Journalist, Says Thakkar Bapa

BOMBAY, May 13.

Sri A. V. Thakkar, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"My attention has just been drawn to a report appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" from its London correspondent alluding to a comment published in the London "Times" from its New Delhi correspondent regarding the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund. The New Delhi correspondent of the "Times" insinuates that Mahatma Gandhi has accepted the chairmanship of the Board of Trustees of the Fund with a view to reviving Congress Party activity. In spite of my experience of wanton misrepresentation of Mahatma Gandhi in the past, I was not prepared for this particular hit below the belt, so soon after Gandhiji's release on medical grounds.

HE WAS DISINCLINED

I wish to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the signatories to the appeal for the Memorial Fund issued on March 9th last had expressed the hope that after the termination of his detention Gandhiji would be in a position to function as chairman of the Trust. Even the New Delhi correspondent of the "London Times" should, therefore, know that the announcement made after a meeting of the trustees on May 10th to the effect that Gandhiji had consented to be

DEMAND FOR WAGE GUARANTEE

SYDNEY, May 13.

The National Executive Council of the Amalgamated Iron Workers and Munition Workers' Union has served a demand upon the Broken Hill Proprietary Company that the Company guarantee fifty-two weeks' pay every year to all iron workers employed in their own steel works.

This decision is contained in "Labour News", the official organ of the Union, which said that it was putting into practical demand the Union's determination that private enterprise must never again be allowed to determine at will the question of employment and unemployment.

This demand is complementary to the Union's policy on wages which aims at the fixing of a national minimum wage as well as of minimum wage for each industry.—Reuter.

HOW AMERICANS SPOTTED OIL IN DESERT

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Disguised as Arabs, American geologists, engineers and production officials, explored the Saudi Arabian desert for oil but their discovery of it and the question of its transportation including the proposed American pipeline from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean were responsible for the controversy between the United States Government and the oil companies.

An article in "Foreign Commerce", the weekly official organ of the Department of Commerce—revealing this, adds, that the American Arabian Oil Company plans to build a refinery in Saudi Arabia with a daily capacity of 50,000 barrels, immediately the materials can be assembled. The article says producing fields in the concession are large though the present production does not exceed 15,000 barrels daily.—Reuter.

He Did Not Hand Over Bizerta But Units Of Fr. Fleet To Nazis

ALGIERS, May 12.—Admiral Derrien was not present according to military code when amid complete silence the Tribunal returned to make its verdict known. He received the sentence without apparent emotion. Maitre Poissin, his counsel, intends to appeal.

The Tribunal declared that Derrien was not guilty of surrendering Bizerta to the enemy, but was guilty of handing over units of the French fleet and that he acted voluntarily in this matter. Admiral Derrien was not sentenced to hard labour because of his age—he is over 60. Legal quarters state that the rule of seclusion will be relaxed in consideration of his rank. He will be kept in a cell in seclusion but will not have his face masked.—Reuter.

the Chairman of the Trust was merely in fulfilment of the desire expressed in the original appeal two months ago.

I would add that Gandhiji has personally been disinclined to take up the chairmanship of this Trust and that it was only in deference to the wishes of the Trustees that he was good enough to give his consent.

There is also no question of any need for Gandhiji to make special efforts to stimulate the collection of the fund. The work of the collection is well under way and the correspondent concerned should again know that popular sentiment in India for the memory of the late Shri Kasturba has never been in doubt and the full amount of 75 lacs will surely be collected before October 2nd.

UNWORTHY OF JOURNALIST

I must also say that the aspersion that the various committees which are now busy organising the collection are acting as instruments for propagating the interest of the Congress is unworthy of a responsible journalist and will rightly be resented by those large numbers of men and women of differing political views who have joined hands in the sacred object of perpetuating the memory of a lady who has enjoyed universal esteem in the country.

Gandhiji never stoops to the use of indirect methods for the propagation of his political views and ideals and his high sense of honour is recognised all over the world. Yet I trust that the "Times" correspondent will now see his way without delay to correct his original report and to remove the grave misunderstanding he is bound to have created among the millions of readers of his paper.

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THE PEOPLE'S PROPHET

By Dr. H. G. REISSNER

The "People's Prophet" is the designation which Muhammad, the Holy Prophet of Islam, gave to himself. "Say to them, O Men. Verily I am unto you all the Apostle of God, whose is the Kingdom of the Heavens and of the Earth... therefore believe in God and His Apostle, the ummi prophet" (Sura 7:157). In introducing himself as the "ummi prophet", Muhammad wished to be looked upon as the "people's prophet" of the "popular prophet", in a sense somewhat similar to, but, of course, much more comprehensive than the word "popular" entails in modern European politics.

The Holy Prophet's approach was in line with the social attitude of the Prophets of the Old and New Testaments. The former had championed the claims of the "widow and the orphan" against the rich and influential. Likewise Jesus had spoken in favour of the humble against the "hypocritical" Pharisees. Both Old and New Testaments were emphatic about those who claimed to monopolise the Heavens for themselves by means of formal righteousness in Divine Service and in daily life. Similarly the Holy Prophet was

convinced that the humble were nearer to and better capable of grasping the unadulterated message of the Lord. Therefore he addressed himself to the "ummiyyun" comprising, as the case might be, Arabs and non-Arabs, literate and illiterate, rich and poor. He excluded from his social vision only sophisticated and self-conscious people, so long as they chose to stick to their inherited intellectual, social or mercantile prerogatives. All emphasis was on the brotherhood of non-intellectual, humble people, and it seems, after his initial disappointment at Mekka, to have stressed a non-urbanised and non-mercantile society.

As the canonic representative of perfect "Muslimic" attitude Muhammad decided to put forward Abraham, the Patriarch. In Muhammad's teachings Abraham stands for the original classical order which was to supersede again the engineered artificiality of more advanced civilisations. The personality of Abraham, he expected, would be acceptable to both nations in the Hijaz, viz., the Banu Israil and the Arabs, as the latter could likewise look upon Abraham as their lineal forefather out of Hagar's progeny. Besides the choice of Abraham as canonic representative of Muslimic attitude seemed to lend itself as a method of ideological warfare against the sophisticated "followers of the book". Traditional Judaism had, indeed, always had difficulties in answering the argument as to how the Patriarchs could have enjoyed the privilege of communication with the Lord prior to the introduction of the ceremonial Law from Mount Sinai. How could they have obtained His blessings without having observed the ritual in all its intricate implications?

However, Abraham also symbolised a stage of civilisation which was akin to the standard of life of Beduins. This, besides different theological conceptions, was reason enough for the merchants of Mekka and for the settled agriculturists of the Banu Israil type to try to keep aloof from the new popular movement. An armed clash became unavoidable, in which the Banu Israil were defeated. This the goal of a homogeneous ummiyyun society was achieved in the Hijaz only at the cost of sacrificing a non-conformist minority.

When expanding beyond the borders of the Hijaz, after the death of the Holy Prophet, Islam was again confronted with even more complicated older civilisations both in the Mediterranean Basin and in the East. They had all outgrown, since long, the stage of Abrahamitic simplicity. Islam, just the same, underwent a process of legislative canonisation which abided to some extent by these more complex social conditions. The separate existence of non-conformist minorities of the "people of the book" type (Christians, Jews, Parsis etc.) was legally recognised though on a lower level of civic rights. On the other hand, the status of Islamic communities remained precarious in countries with mixed populations in Africa and Asia where political control could either not be achieved or was lost afterwards.

The diversity of the Indian social pattern in particular makes it all the more worthwhile to stress the potential contribution which the "ummiyyun" ideal of the Qur'an entails. It recognises no privileges of acquired power and education, nor does it exalt any particular nationality. It satisfies on the other hand, the cry for simplicity, so essential to epochs whose social structure has turned more and more complex. There is in it an element similar to J. J. Rousseau's call "back to nature" which paved the way for the French Revolution, fighting as it did to abolish the birth privileges of superior classes and to lay the spiritual foundation for a citizenship of the world.

This appeal for the establishment of a society according to the laws of "nature" has lost nothing of its importance for mankind. Rousseau's "natural law" is synonymous with the "law of reason." Reason admits of no social privileges based on birth or assumed power only. Once, the "ummiyyun" of all nations start reasoning, the conclusion becomes inevitable that an ultimate solution of their problems must be based upon co-ordination. Not through separation and isolation can this new order be achieved. "Ummyyyun" of all nations, unite.

Arts Notes And Comments

(Continued From Page 13)

4 given publicity to the resolution regarding a Municipal Theatre and Public Hall, which was passed by the Corporation of Bombay on 8th December 1938 and which is since then lying in the frigidare of the Municipal executive. The sponsors of the new theatrical movements ought to force the hands of the Corporation to implement the resolution and to give to the people two municipal theatres—one in the heart of the city and the other in the north—the mill area

Mysterious Exhibition

In the issue of the "Evening News of India" of Thursday 13-4-1944 appeared the information emanating from Reuter that an exhibition of Indian art in aid of the Mayor of Calcutta's Famine Relief Fund will be held in London in the first week of June. The names of Mr. August John and Sir William Rothenstein were mentioned respectively as the patron and the President of the Council. The hope was also expressed that representative selections of modern Indian paintings will come in time from India to be included. Nothing was known about this mysterious exhibition until the news was flashed by Reuter. One would, therefore, like to know who are the sponsors of the scheme and what is the procedure adopted by them to secure exhibits from India within such a short time and also in face of the difficulties of transport.

Formation of regional committees has not been heard of. The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, which is an important and progressive centre of training in Indian art and which has made a brilliant contribution to the contemporary Indian art is not known to have been invited to send any exhibits. The exhibition, with the exclusion of Bombay, will be a one-province show—probably a Bengal show. The British public ought to be told that the exhibition, if it is organised without the co-operation of Bombay, will not be representative and will not convey a correct impression of the current trends of Indian art. A strong note of protest should be the reaction of Bombay to the attempts at ignoring its claim to representation in any exhibition of Indian art in London. The sponsors of the scheme should see that no injustice is done to Bombay.

Liberal Encouragement

It is gratifying to note that the Government of Bombay have continued to award special scholarships of Rs. 30 each per month to the hereditary artisans such as gold and silver smiths, inlay workers and ivory and sandalwood carvers. The scholarships are limited in number and are awarded to the selected candidates with the object of enabling them to improve the designs, workmanship and utility of the products to suit modern tastes and requirements. The scheme has been in operation for some time and has proved to be successful.

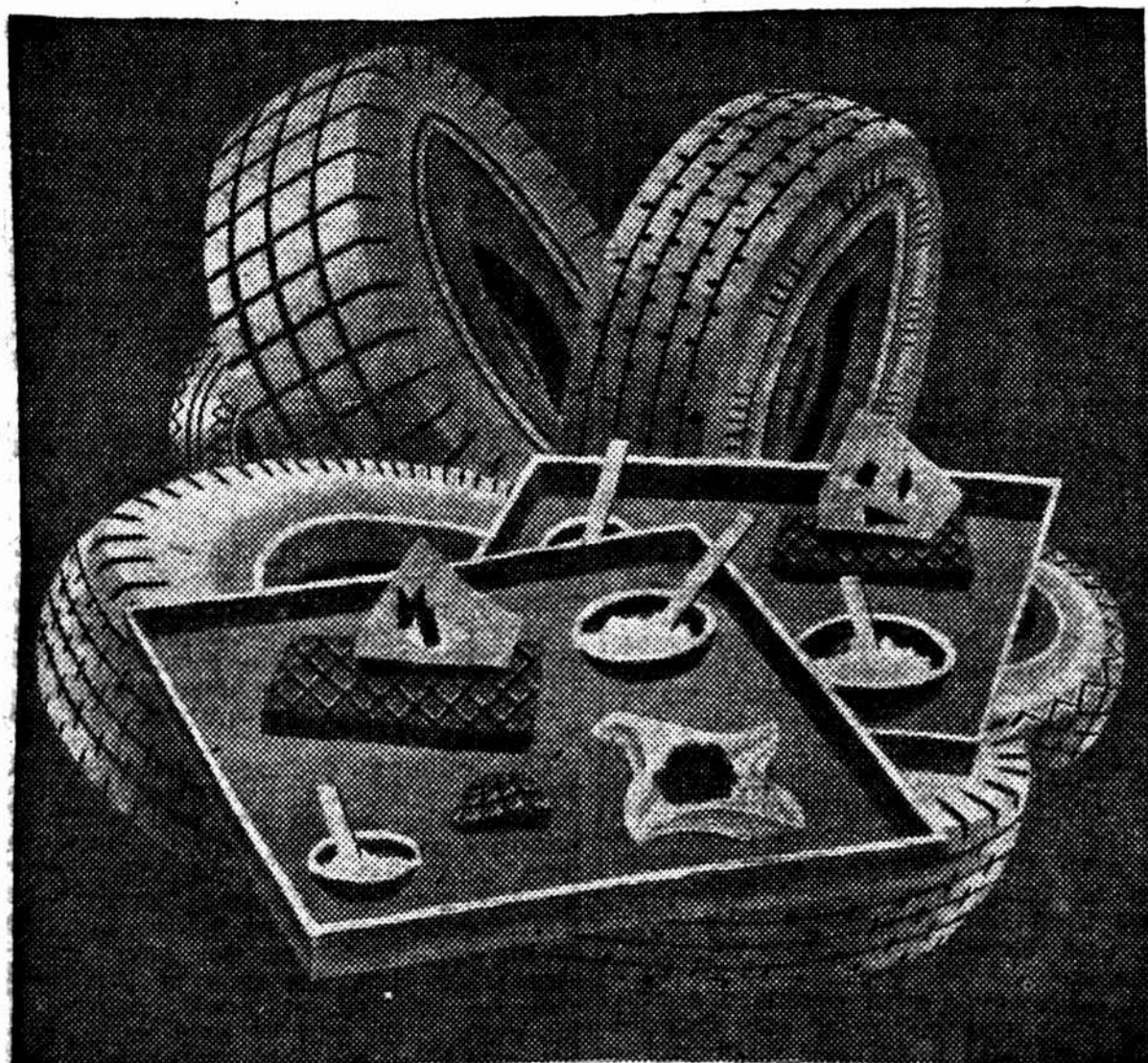
But the success ought to have been an inducement to the Government to expand the scheme in two directions. The scholarships should be increased every year and should, thereby be made available to a large number of the candidates. The scheme should be revised with a view to including in its scope additional handicrafts, specially those which need encouragement. The Government should not rest on their oars but should realise that the improvement in the designs and workmanship of the artistic handicrafts demands liberal encouragement and not a limited number of scholarships to the craftsmen.

Soldier-Artists' Art

The All-India United Nations Services Art Exhibition, which was recently held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, proved to be a successful undertaking of the Bombay Art Society and also one of the leading events of the current season in Bombay. The exhibition provided a much needed outlet to the soldier-artists. It was interesting to note how the artists, in spite of their strenuous work, are able to snatch away a few moments to leave aside bayonets and to pick up brushes to paint, and also to produce something of interest and even distinction.

The exhibition was not topical though the participants were exclusively the service-men. It was not, and was not declared, as a pictorial record of the war. Encouraged by its success the authorities should formulate a scheme of holding in Bombay an exhibition of war-pictures executed by the soldier-artists, as the same will be of definite educational values to the public. The Bombay Art Society will score another success if it is entrusted with the task of organising such an exhibition. But the Government ought to finance the scheme.

MEASURED TREAD



RUBBER is today a munition of war as well as a domestic necessity. It is as much an essential for air force or mechanised army as petrol, but no less than 90 per cent. of the world's supply of natural rubber is grown in countries now in Japanese hands. If the war effort of the United Nations is not to suffer, there must be the strictest economy in every use of rubber, from motor tyres to hot-water bottles. Old rubber must be collected as systematically as old iron. While we use our motor-car tyres carefully and send those worn hose-pipes to the salvage collector, we can be sure that the chemical industry is also working to help solve the rubber problem. First, the organic branch of the industry is engaged on the discovery, improvement and production of chemicals designed to improve the quality and lengthen the useful life of rubber. Secondly, the chemical industry is concentrated on developing the manufacture of synthetic rubbers of different types from common raw materials such as coal and oil. The Necessity of War will be the Mother of Invention. Research in the laboratory will enable chemical workers to produce a variety of synthetic rubbers, each having properties suited for one or more specific uses. May not the future of rubber lie in the laboratory and the factory as much as in the plantation?



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PATTERN OF PRE-INVASION BOMBING

MAY 12.
"The lull before the storm" about which we have been hearing and reading for so many weeks has no doubt got on everybody's nerves by now. The spring has well advanced into the summer; even the fourth anniversary of the opening of Hitler's blitzkrieg which laid Europe at his feet has passed away; still there is no sign of the second front.

The only consolation in this endless awaiting is that the lull before the storm is not at all a lull for the German legions garrisoned from Norway to the Bay of Biscay. It is actually worse than the storm. It is a pain in the neck particularly for Field Marshal Rundstedt, the German Commander-in-Chief of Western Europe, who long ago issued the order of the day to his forces to stand on their tiptoes. They have been doing so for weeks on end and must be pretty well fed up with it all by now.

While they are waiting and watching in an ever-increasing agony of expectancy, over their heads pass, roaring and mocking, day and night, mighty air armadas of the Allies to seek out vital targets in Germany and occupied Europe and to pulverise them unrelentingly. These air assaults have by themselves reached the magnitude of a regular invasion. Apart from this, there is the ever-present danger that a particular wave of air attack may itself mark the zero hour of the second front.

How thoroughly has all this set the Nazi nerves on edge can be realized from the observation made by General Dittmar, the German military spokesman, in his latest weekly broadcast: "The Allies cannot possibly continue to hold us in the present state of tension as long as they please." As if to give a dramatic verisimilitude to this remark, the radio station went off the air just at that very moment.

Another Allied air raid was on!

Climactic To Pre-Invasion Stage

It is many weeks now since we were told that the Allied air offensive had reached the climactic phase. What that meant exactly nobody knew nor how long it would last. Vaguely we thought that it indicated the imminence of invasion. Unfortunately for that wishful thought, not only the climactic phase has lasted too long but recently even that term has been dropped by the pundits of air war. Now they say we are in the pre-invasion stage of air attacks. They are nevertheless discreetly silent as to how long this stage is likely to last. And I should not be surprised if they switch over to another tantalising phase in the near future.

Be that as it may, there seems to be no limit to the capacity of the Allies to increase the weight and tempo of their air attacks. Barely a year ago a one thousand bomber raid appeared as a mighty feat of strength and a marvel of organisation. Now it looks like a mere bagatelle. It is a daily occurrence now for double that number of Anglo-American aircraft to cross the channel and execute a far-flung pattern of bombing. During the middle of the last week more than 4,000 Allied planes took part in the greatest assault ever made on the Fortress of Europe. One should not be surprised, however, if that

number is appreciably exceeded next week.

We can get a revealing glimpse into the gigantic air power now disposed by the Allies by the ever-increasing bomb-load released over Germany and occupied Europe by the Anglo-American air forces. Last month this reached the colossal figure of 96,000 tons of bombs, or more than 3,000 tons every single day. Compare this with the total of 55,000 tons dropped by the Luftwaffe in the 1940-41 air blitz over Britain, which was spread over nearly 10 months at a time when it was fighting over only one front.

Heavy Losses

How great an importance the Allies attach to the present all-out bombardment of Germany and for the softening-up of the Fortress of Europe is seen by the heavy sacrifices they are prepared to make. During the first four months of this year alone 1,041 British and 1,117 American bombers were reported lost. One must add to this an unspecified number of fighters, too, to get the proper perspective of the air invasion.

Even if the mounting tempo of Allied bombing gives us no inkling into the Zero hour, we can at any rate now clearly see the pattern on which it is working. First came the strategic bombing of German industries which was later on extended to the factories in other countries of occupied Europe, too. This has been the main job of the Anglo-American air armadas from the very beginning and it will continue to be so right until the "cease fire" is sounded. The obliteration of factories producing planes and tanks and guns is a blow in the solar plexus of the Wehrmacht. It may even render it incapable of fighting in the very thick of the struggle.

Next on the list and in time came the attack on railway junctions and yards so as to throw the entire network of German communication in Europe out of gear. The bombing of airfields also comes in the same category with the added advantage that a number of parked planes can be caught by surprise and destroyed. During the last few weeks objectives in north-western Europe and particularly in the Pas-de-Calais area have received a systematic and intensive plastering. The attack on these objectives has to be maintained without cessation for the simple reason that damage to railway yards and aerodromes can be repaired quickly.

Chaotic Communications

The devastating effect of this bombing was revealed recently by a spokesman of the Ministry of Economic Warfare. After the Allied bombing of rail targets in northern France and Belgium, conditions have become so chaotic that railways will not be able to bear the peak load necessary to repel invasion. No marshalling yards between Cologne and the Bay of Biscay were capable of forming trains. In France and Belgium only military and coal traffic is going by rail—when it can. In an emergency the Wehrmacht will be largely thrown back on the use of road lorries, which is bound to affect its supplies and even movements.

Last but by no means least among the tactical objectives is the bombing of key stores and ammunition dumps which have been assembled in forward areas over a long period and kept ready for "Der Tag." The location of these objectives has natu-

rally been a strictly guarded secret but, thanks to the information supplied by the underground movement in Europe, the stores and dumps are being picked out and destroyed one by one. Delivered on the eve of the invasion, these attacks mean a grim menace to the German High Command and no wonder it is reacting very sharply to it. When, for example, the Panzer depot at Mailly was bombed in great strength last month, the most fierce opposition was encountered by the raiders. This was extremely significant in view of the recent tendency of the Luftwaffe to decline battle as far as possible.

When those attacks first developed, they were naturally taken to be the harbinger of the second front. First, the war plants. Second, the communication system. Third, the stores and stocks. And fourth, the invasion. This was logical enough a reasoning. During the last week, however, the Allies have gone back to attend to German war industries and especially to the capital of the Reich. On two consecutive days at the beginning of this week, the U.S.A.A.F. sent 1,000

blows were struck on the invasion areas, whose reverberations constantly shook the south-east coast of Britain.

Last Phase And First!

This shows that the pattern of pre-invasion bombing is not only inter-related but intricately woven. The shift from strategic to tactical bombing is markedly strong of late but this does not mean that German factories will now get a respite. So great is the Allied air might and so firm seems to be their faith in the "victory through air" strategy, that they can keep up a sustained and simultaneous attack wherever necessary in the fortress of Europe. They can switch over with the utmost ease from one objective to another and thus keep the enemy guessing. Moreover the Allied fighters are now being adapted to minor bombing purposes which means an addition to the bomb-load that is being daily released over Europe.

It follows, therefore, that the pattern of air offensive followed by the Allies can give no clue to the opening of the second front. As an American commentator put it: "No observer can estimate the time and place of invasion even by the closest study of progress of aerial preparation; for it is in the nature of air war that no task is ever finally completed." It is of course, true that when the Allies start their attacks on the coastal fortifications, over which so much labour and ingenuity has been spent by the Todt organisation, and try to seek out and destroy the gun emplacements, it will mark the last phase of the air invasion. That last phase will, however, be also the first phase of the actual invasion. The Zero hour will have struck then!

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

Second Front Opens?

Reuters Making Inquiries On S. American Paper's News

LONDON, May 12. Reuter's main centre in South America cabled to head office in London on Friday night asking for news about the Second Front. The cable explained that a leading South American newspaper had received an American Agency report that Second Front had been opened.

This newspaper, as is its custom whenever it receives big news, sounds its sirens.

Reuter's Head Office was able to assure South America that reports other than official, Allied or Axis "communiqué" on this subject are obviously unreliable.

Invasion Is Coming, Says General Smuts

LONDON May 12: Mr. Churchill, Marshal Smuts, Mr. Macken-

BRITAIN'S EDUCATION REFORM BILL

LONDON, May 12.

Britain's Education Reform Bill which provides opportunity for every child to have primary and secondary education until the age of 16 and then part time education until 18, completed its five months' passage through the House of Commons today when the third reading was passed without division.

Under the Bill, school leaving age will be raised from 14 to 15 from April 1, 1945, and then to 16 as soon as teachers and schools become available. Until 18 children must attend "Young Peoples Colleges" for part-time education in working hours.—Reuter.

King inspected the pre-invasion troops to-day somewhere in England.

Their tour lasted three hours and altogether they travelled 60 miles. "Its coming, boys" Marshal Smuts told troops.—Reuter.



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New Delhi Reaction To Gandhiji's Release

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI. Mahatma Gandhi's unconditional release has been the most important event of the week. According to the official announcement, Mahatmaji has been released purely on medical grounds. Lord Wavell saw the danger of keeping him in detention any longer. He quickly made up his mind and ordered his release.

Lord Wavell deserves full marks for his foresight and statesmanship. India is grateful to him. Let us hope that the rule of mailed fist is now over. As a soldier, Lord Wavell has an advantage over politicians. He is more realistic and can make up his mind quickly.

And so the Mahatma is with us, once again, to lead us and to guide us to Freedom for all in India.

DIEHARDS OVER-ruled
The diehards in the Secretariat have suffered a defeat over Mahatma's unconditional release. They were angry and in bad temper, when one asked them of the Mahatma and the chances of his release. They were overruled, obviously. But is Mahatma's health the sole reason for his unconditional release? New Delhi does not think so. Nor does New Delhi think that the Sapruites have had anything to do with his release. It may sound ironical, but Mr. Jinnah is regarded mainly responsible for this dramatic change in the British policy. The position was thus analysed for me. Lord Linlithgow helped the Muslim League to become strong. The late Mr. Allah Bux was dismissed and Moulvi Fazlul Huq was virtually sacked to instal the League Ministries in Sindh and Bengal. League Ministry was also installed in Assam and N.W.F. Province.

Lord Linlithgow did something more. Mr. Jinnah had demanded parity of representation with the caste-Hindus in the Central Executive. He acceded to this demand and appointed four Muslim members to his Council, as against four caste-Hindus, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Sir Asoka Roy and Dr. N. B. Khare. And Lord Linlithgow obliged Mr. Jinnah by not asking him to assume responsibility at the Centre, although his major demand had been conceded.

Then again, the Government of India have been and are still supporting the Bengal Muslim League Ministry in spite of its food muddle.

For two years the Government waited to see whether Mr. Jinnah would either make up with them or with the Congress. Mr. Jinnah did neither. On the contrary his party

has become violently anti-Government and joined the Congress in throwing out the Finance Bill in the Central Assembly last March.

Then came the Punjab episode. Lord Wavell, in his address to the Central Legislature had paid a glowing tribute to the Unionist Ministry of the Punjab. Mr. Jinnah thought that Lord Wavell's address was a direct challenge to him. He took up the challenge. The rest is a matter of recent history and need not be repeated. On the one hand, Mr. Jinnah launched his anti-Unionist Ministry campaign in the Punjab. On the other hand Gandhiji was released unconditionally, a thing Mr. Jinnah has been opposing all along. Some say the release of the Mahatma is a rebuff to Mr. Jinnah's reactions are not yet known.

WHAT NEXT?
What would Mahatma Gandhi do next? is the question asked in New Delhi. The exact answer, no one can give. For none but the Mahatma knows what he would do as soon as he is well enough to resume his political life. I can, however, say what the official Delhi would like him to do. It is claimed here that the August Resolution of the Congress is the 'causis belli' between the Congress and the Government. The Liberal Leader, Sir Maharaja Singh, recently declared that the August Resolution was dead. Mahatmaji, in one of his letters to Lord Linlithgow had asserted the August Resolution had never been implemented or carried out. The best thing, it is stated here, would be for the Mahatma to elucidate the Congress position, 'vis-a-vis' the August Resolution, and declare its withdrawal. It is no longer the issue on which the release of Mahatma Gandhi depended.

Once this is done, the Congress will be able to resume its constitutional activities and the Congress leaders, 'ipso-facto', would be released. The next step would be to dissolve the deadlock. But apart from the political deadlock there are grave problems facing this country not the least important of which is the Food problem. Mahatmaji and the Congress could use their authority to make life bearable for the common man.

The next few weeks will show how these anticipations are realized. Lord Wavell, it is claimed here, has taken the first step to "loosen the deadlock." It now depends on the Mahatma to reciprocate. It is asserted here.

VIJAYALAXMI'S ESTATE DISPUTE

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 13. Litigation is proceeding here in the Court of Mr. Harishchandra, I.C.S., District Judge, Allahabad, regarding the property of the late Mr. R. S. Pandit. The parties to the dispute are R. S. Pandit's widow, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, and his brother Pratap Sitaram Pandit.

It will be recalled that Mr. Sitaram Narain Pandit father of the late R. S. Pandit left a will and testament dated May 3, 1911, in which the deceased stipulated that residue of his property should be given to his two sons in equal shares but if either of his sons died without a male issue the share given him by the will should go to his surviving son and his male issue, after providing for the widow, if any of such deceased son a maintenance for life of Rs. 500 per annum and for providing for each of the daughters, if any, of such deceased son maintenance until marriage of Rs. 300 per annum or marriage expenses to the amount of Rs. 5,000 for each daughter. The probate of the said will and testament was granted by Bombay High Court on 6-7-1918 and said the late Mr. Pandit received the share of the residue which amounted to Rs. 361,507 and odd.

VIJAYALAXMI'S PLEA

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit applied as Hindu Widow for grant of succession certificate stating therein that there was no bar to grant of the certificate as the late R. S. Pandit left no will. The succession certificate applied for is in respect of estate valued at Rs. 173,634 and odd.

Mr. P. S. Pandit, brother of late R. S. Pandit, objected to grant of succession certificate as barred by Sections 370 and 385 Indian Succession Act.

It is contended that the late Mr. R. S. Pandit's estate now vests in him and his two sons.

KHIZR HYAT CAN'T GO TO DELHI

Wants Reply To Questions In Letter To League Action Committee

LAHORE, May 13: "Regret. Cannot come to Delhi at present," says Malik Khizr Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab in a telegraphic reply to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan who wanted the Punjab Premier to attend the meeting of the Committee of Action at Delhi on May 13 or 14 to discuss the matter personally.

The telegram reads: "Shall be grateful for reply for paragraphs 3 and 4 of my letter dated 8th May to enable me to proceed further in the matter."

The following are the relevant paragraphs of the Premier's letter to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan.

"As you are aware, I joined the Muslim League in pursuance of and subject to the terms of the Sikandar-Jinnah Pact. The membership from which I signed makes this clear. Your letter does not make clear the Committee's attitude to the Pact. Do you regard the Pact as being still in force and binding?"

I make this enquiry because I want to be clear whether the allegation against me is that although bound by the Pact I have done something which is opposed to its terms or whether it is alleged against me that I was bound to accept the demands made even if they conflicted with the terms of the Sikandar-Jinnah Pact.—A. P.

NEW PUNJAB MINISTERS

Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Jamal Khan and Major Nwab Asiq Hussain who have been appointed Ministers, were sworn in at the Government House this evening. His Excellency Sir Bertrand Glancy administered the oath.—A. P.

Progress Of Indian Football In Bombay

By J. C. MAITRA

Though rather early in the season, the football carnival staged by the W.I.F.A. last week-end proved to be a great success, particularly from the financial point of view, as the total collection of the handsome figure in five digits would clearly demonstrate. It is time if the Carnival was held at the height of the season, the collection would have been much larger and the standard of play much higher. But the question of gathering all those top-fighters of British football later in the season was an uncertain factor. It was only to give the soccer fans of Bombay an opportunity of seeing Denis Compton, Bernard Harper, Ivor Power and other celebrities of the English football world in action that the Carnival was so promptly arranged by the W.I.F.A.

The Army team suffered a 4-2 defeat at the hands of an Indian XI on Saturday. While the Indians had the ground conditions very much in their favour and also had the advantage of some practice due to the Nadkarni Cup Tournament the Soldiers had still to find their bearing—with the additional disadvantage of playing on a bone-dry ground. On the top of it they found the heat rather oppressive—especially those who had come to India recently. Therefore, we missed the grand football which these professionals are capable of producing when in perfect trim and under conditions suitable to their taste.

A WELL-MERITED SUCCESS

At the same time it cannot be denied that the Indian players played an excellent game and earned a well-merited success. It is a matter of congratulation to them that they were neither cowed down by the big reputations of their redoubtable opponents nor were they afraid of their boots and heavy weights. The mighty Army defence had no terror for little Bhimrao or Dhakuram. They made repeated inroads into the Army territory and gave the latter's defence many anxious moments. In fact the goal which Bhimrao scored all on his own left the Army defence agape. The Indian defenders, on the other hand, tackled the opposing attackers with courage and confidence. Arikana than in goal, in particular, was highly resourceful and was responsible for several good saves—a fine substitute for Kadirvelu.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN FOOTBALL

The Indians have every reason to be proud of their brilliant success. I feel exceedingly happy at the remarkable progress Indian football has made during the last quarter of a century in this part of India. I make bold to say that our standard now stands on a par with that of any other part of India—not excluding Calcutta. But this success should not lull us into the belief that it has reached the level of professional football of Britain. Far from it. I have not the least doubt in my mind that if the British 'pros' who are now in India are allowed to find their mettle by some practice they

would give a severe vanning to the best combination we can field. It is upto our stars therefore that they should make every effort to improve their games further.

WHAT TO COPY FROM BRITISH PROS.

It is not ball-control of the Science of shooting which they need to learn from the British pros. In fact they can give lessons to the latter in these directions what they should try to copy is their positional play and method of passing between team mates. Hanging on to the ball too long or dodging and dribbling needlessly is not in the dictionary of these 'pros'. Pass of shoot at the first opportunity is the primary article of their soccer bible. Our greatest advantage lies in using the speed of the bare-footed wingers. We must reduce this to a fine art. There is no doubt that bare-footed football will stay. But at the same time our players must accustom themselves to the booted style for occasions unsuited to as unshod feet. The players of the Mohammedan Sporting have shown how these dual methods can be adopted to a nicety.

The third match which was played on Sunday was again a triumph for the Royal Air Force. The Army lost by the substantial margin of 4 goals to one. The contest was singular in the matter of penalties in that as many as three were registered during the day two being awarded to the R. A. F. and one to the Army! There was however no question about the superiority of the Airmen over their rivals. Although players of international repute and other well-known of Britain pros were fairly distributed between both sides, the Airmen showed better team-work—must be the result of more practice and playing together more often—and more dash and aggressiveness. Curtis, McEwan and Wrigglesworth were very prominent in the attacking line. The two goals scored by the two wingers last named were fine pieces of solo effort.

THE COMING ENGAGEMENT

A match has been arranged at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, next Sunday which will practically be between the victorious R. A. F. and Indian teams although they will be named after the Presidents of the Western India Football Association and the Indian Football League. If anything, both the teams will be further strengthened by the inclusion of some notable European and Indian players who could not participate in the abovementioned matches. This will give the soccer-lovers of Bombay an early opportunity of seeing two of the strongest possible sides in action, each excelling in its own variety of play. The entire proceeds of this show will be given away to the Mayor's Relief Fund for the benefit of sufferers from the recent explosions and fires in the city. I trust the public will help the cause wholeheartedly and outbid the last year's record collection of Rs. 2,050 for Bengal Relief Fund at the same venue.

R. A. N. Driver Arrested For Theft

The City police have made yet another arrest in connection with the theft of brass vessels from a godown which was destroyed during the recent fire and explosion. Magbul Ahmed Intifal, a driver in the R.I.N. was arrested at 3 p.m. on Friday. He is alleged to have stolen the vessels and distributed them to several people in the locality. So far 30 vessels have been recovered. Placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, he was ordered to be released on bail.

6 CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

The following persons were released unconditionally from Nasik Road Central Jail yesterday: Sdys. Pranlal Kapadia, Govind B. Mendon, Omprakash, D. K. Sathaye, V. N. Sane and Surendra Mody.

HINDU STUDENTS' FEDERATION'S APPEAL TO NAZIMUDDIN

Mr. V. B. Kale, the President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Students' Federation has sent the following telegram to Sir Nazimuddin, the Premier of Bengal:—

Bombay Hindu Students condemned Secondary Education Bill, abstain communalism, compromise Shama Prasad, serious repercussion otherwise feared.

APPEAL TO VICEROY

The All-India Manufacturers' Organization have sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"In view of active work now progressing under Government of India Departments regarding post-war economic reconstruction which committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization has noted with satisfaction, we urge in order to get complete benefit from these activities they should all be co-ordinated under a separate member of the Executive Council with his own Secretariat. We further urge that the appointment should go to an eminent Indian industrialist commanding complete confidence of Indian public."

LEAGUE COMMITTEE OF ACTION MEETS

Punjab Premier Not Present

NEW DELHI, May 13.—The Committee of Action of the Muslim League began its two-day session this morning to discuss mainly questions arising from the Punjab Premier's attitude revealed in his statement of April 27 and his reply to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali's letter calling upon him to explain his position further.

Nawab Mohamad Ismail Khan presided, and among those present were Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawab of Mamdot, Qazi Mohamad Isa and Mr. Essak Sait.

Malik Khizar Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, was not present. The Committee decided to consider to-morrow Malik Khizar Hayat Khan's statement.

Nawab Sidiq Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Central) who has been appointed Supreme Commander of the National Muslim Guard, has arrived here for consultation with the Committee on the organisation of the National Guards.—A. P.

Acquitted On Appeal

HUBLI, May 12

Ten accused were acquitted and sentences on the remaining two were confirmed by the District and Session Judge Dharwar, yesterday in the appeal which arose out of the 'Harobelwa' Chawdi Burning Case. It may be recalled that all the twelve accused were sentenced by the City Magistrate, Dharwar, to two years R. I. the judge observed in the course of judgment that the two main evidences could not be relied upon.—A. P.

LEASE-LEND EXTENSION

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The United States House of Representatives yesterday agreed to the Senate's version of Lease-Lend Extension Bill and sent the measure to President Roosevelt for signature. The Bill authorised lease-lend activities for another year as from July 1 this year.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 6, 2000
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 20, 1363
Parsi: Ader 13, 1313
Sunrise: 7-6 a.m. Sunset: 8-3 p.m.
High tide: 3-39, 16-50. Low tide: 9-40, 23-20.

To-day's Engagements

GANDHARVA SANGEET MAN-DAL: Third annual general meeting and the special general meeting at 3-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.) respectively.

MARWADI MITRA MANDAL: Drama (Marwadi and Hindi) styled as "Bade Admi" in the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road at 10 p.m. in aid of victims of recent fire and explosion in the city.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ: Bhajanopadesn by Kunwar Jorawar Singh (Sinha Kavi) and lectures by Smitika Prabhawati Devi at 9-30 a.m.

IN AID OF EDUCATION OF POOR CHILDREN OF PARLE (POND): The Pond United Dramatic Club. Vile Parle will stage a Marathi farce entitled "Maran" at 7-30 p.m. (N.S.T.) near Police Station, Pond, when Pascoal Philip Baptista of Pond will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Theosophy—Synthesis of Life", Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pt. Nitadas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Wonderful Effect of Bhaktiyabhas" in English 6-30 p.m. "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow, at Sri Gaudiya Math, Cullindas Building, Gowalla Tank Road.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet at 9-30 a.m. at Wadala Station.

MAJLIS-E-ITTIHAD-O-TARAQQI: Mr. Noor Mahomed Merchant, Hon. Secretary, Social and Economic Welfare Committee of the Majlis writes: A meeting of the Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) in the office of



Mr. Khedgikar has been appointed the Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay.

the Majlis. Those who are interested in the activities of the Committee, and those who require its services are requested to get in touch with me (Noor Mahomed Merchant) or with Mr. Adam Adil, Chairman of the Committee at the Majlis Office, near J. J. Hospital. The Committee will be also interested in securing jobs for the jobless.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, ex-President of the Federation of I.C.C. and I. met the members of the A.I. M.O. on 12th May, 1944 and discussed the various measures of post-war reconstruction and industrial development. He expressed his appreciation of the very useful and constructive work being done by this Organisation particularly by the issue of a number of very useful publications.

Next FRIDAY

ISHWARLAL
CHARLIE
SHAMIM
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Bansari

Director JAYANT DESAI

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9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30



A scene from "Stalingrad," the Russian film shown this week at Krishna.

JAP RESISTANCE SLOWS UP ALLIED ADVANCE

Fierce Battle For "Pots And Pans": Tactical Air Force Gives No Rest To Invaders

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Grim Japanese resistance is slowing up our advance south of Bishenpur, in spite of fierce attacks which followed the recent successful strike by the Strategic and Tactical Air Forces, writes a 14th army observer from the Imphal Front on 11th May.

BATTLE OF "POTS AND PANS"

It is in the small village of Potsangbam commonly known as 'Pots and Pans' that fighting is at its fiercest. At present our troops have established themselves on the east and west edges of the village. Gurkhas gained one objective, but a Jap sniper screen offered strong resistance. Constant shelling and mortaring held up British troops who were also attacking the village, but fire from our artillery caused the enemy to disperse.

The Jap is making strenuous efforts to hold on to the strong-points he has built up in the village. The importance he attaches to its retention is shown by signs that he is trying to reinforce Potsangbam.

JAP RAID

Early on the morning of May 10 Japanese fighter aircraft bombed and strafed our gun positions in this sector and two of his aircraft were brought down for certain. There were three probables and several more were hit.

Slight adjustments have been made in our positions in the Tengnoupal area, on the Tamu Road, where the Japanese appear to have added, to some of their bunker positions. Several attacks have been repulsed in the high ground near the feature known as Crete where the enemy has suffered heavy casualties.

Aerial Combat

ARAKAN FRONT. May 12: P-51 (Mustangs) of Sir John Baldwin's Third Tactical Air Force to-day repeated their outstanding performance against the Japanese air force yesterday when they paid another visit to Meiktila airfield this morning. They shot down 8 enemy fighters, probably destroyed 3 others and damaged a further 6.

On entering the target area the Mustangs were confronted by 25 plus enemy fighters flying at 12,000 feet which indicated that they had received ample warning of the proposed attack. It has been confirmed that the enemy formation included several of the new Japanese high-speed, highly manoeuvrable interceptor fighters. Their casualties included 5 of these destroyed.

The Mustangs made an immediate attack on the enemy formation and a general dog fight ensued in which none of our aircraft received as much as a single bullet hole, proving superiority in both men and aircraft. The combat, which developed over a wide area, lasted for 20 minutes. All our aircraft returned safely to their base.

No Rest To Japs

CALCUTTA. May 13: Vulture, Vengeance Hurricane and Hurricane squadrons of Sir John Baldwin's Third Tactical Air Force, Eastern Air Command, have been giving the closest possible support to the army, rooting out the Japanese in the Kohima and Imphal areas. The enemy has had not a moment's respite from the relentless pressure of air attacks that has been kept up for weeks now, says an official report from the Imphal Front on May 10.

Results of their non-stop hammering are rarely seen by the pilots of these aircraft, and it is sometimes only when they receive a "strawberry" or pat on the back from the army

that they know their mission has been successful. Many of these messages of congratulation and thanks give the pilots all the information they like to hear, the numbers of Japanese casualties and the damage caused to the target.

LIGHTNING RAID

Making a large-scale lightning raid into the hills to the north-east of Palel, writes an observer with 14th Army from the Imphal Front on 10th May, British and Gurkha troops accounted for nearly 200 Japs in one day. When a patrol went into one village on the day following this raid it reported the place as resembling "a slaughter house" with heaps of half-burned bodies and shallow grave trenches everywhere.

REWARD FOR AIRMEN

Sam Jackett, "Reuter's" special correspondent at South-east Asia Command Headquarters says: An American transport crew of four have been awarded the Order of the Purple Heart after being shot down by Japanese fighters and the crash landing of their burning plane in a swamp in no-man's land in Burma. These men are Lieutenant Ellis V. Sidney of Stockton, California, Lieutenant Peter Machnik of Taunton, Massachusetts, Sergeant Don Hays of Less Summit, Missouri and Sergeant John King of Bronx, New York.

On North Burma Front

CEYLON. May 13: In northern Burma west of the Mogaung river, General Stilwell's infantry, supported by artillery and tanks and covered by dive-bombers, penetrated on a two-mile front more than a mile south of Malakawng, on the south bank of the Hwelon, says to-day's South-East Asia Command 'communique'. Artillery and aircraft were superior to the enemy's and several Japanese anti-tank guns were destroyed.

East of the Mogaung river an unsuccessful enemy attack on Manpin, ten miles north of Kamaing, cost the Japanese considerable casualties, including two of their commanders. Our forces have surrounded Hkatang-kawng, four miles north of Manpin. Chinese troops forced a passage across a stream and advanced one mile south of Auche. In the fort Hertz valley a party of Japanese were successfully ambushed south of Waza. Allied troops penetrated the enemy's perimeter defences at Tiangzup.—A.P.

OVER 1,300 PERSONS REPATRIATED

City Merchants Meet Mayor: Problem Of Housing Discussed

The work of removing the debris and salvaging the property in the areas affected by the recent fire and explosions is progressing smoothly and steadily under the direct police and military vigilance. West of the railway lines very few dangerous walls and portions of buildings are left standing.

Owners and tenants of buildings in this area are informed by the authorities that they will be permitted to remove their valuables from Monday onward till May 21, on which date it is intended to remove the cordon from the area west of the G. I. P. Railway lines.

The Sheriff's Relief Committee has temporarily ceased giving monetary help to the evacuees till their meeting on Tuesday next, when a final decision regarding the matter shall be taken.

KAMATIPURA REST CAMP CLOSED

The Citizen's Emergency Relief Committee has closed down their rest camp at Kamatipura. At present there are only five centres conducted by the Committee, of which two are at Dongri, one at Imamwada, one at Lord Harris School, and one at Nagpada. There are in all 1,869 refugees supported by these centres.

The work of evacuation is also progressing steadily. Mr. R. H. Pastakia who is now in charge of the evacuation department is providing every facility to those who want to leave the city. So far 1,316 destitutes from the Municipal rest camps are repatriated to their villages. Of these 135 were evacuated on Friday. Each evacuee whether adult or child is paid Rs. 10 for the journey.

Rigorous steps are taken to prevent undeserving persons from creeping into the centres to take advantage of the facilities that are afforded there. Direct admission by the Superintendent of each centre is stopped, and searching inquiries are made by the liaison officer before admitting a person.

In certain cases destitutes were caught red-handed disposing of their clothings, and then demanding fresh ones from the authorities. With a view to check such malpractices identity cards are now issued to them. This new system is found to be working satisfactorily.

CONFERENCE OF COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES

Recently a conference of the representatives of several commercial bodies of the city considered the situation arising out of the recent disaster. The conference was convened by the Mayor at Mandvi and it discussed among other things the question of providing residential quarters, and godowns and premises for business purposes. The Mayor stressed the need of a town-planning scheme for the devastated areas. He suggested that various Wadis, Musafirkhanas, Dharmasalas, and similar places in the city should be availed of for temporary accommodation. This suggestion was appreciated, and it was decided in the conference to give practical shape to it.

The Mayor further assured those present that the Municipal Commissioner and the city engineer were doing everything possible to overcome the difficulties which lag in the way of securing building materials for the construction of temporary structures in the city and the suburbs.

A reference was made at the conference to the numerous places taken charge of for military purposes and a suggestion was made to appeal to the Government to release some of these places for affording temporary accommodation to the dishoused persons. The Mayor promised to take up the matter. The Mayor further revealed at the Conference that the Indian Merchants Chamber had taken steps to set up a Claims Registration Bureau.

BARODA DONATION TO MAYOR'S FUND

BARODA. May 13: In response to the appeal for help made by the Mayor of Bombay His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the Mayor's fund.—United Press.



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NEWSPAPER WORKS IN ANONYMITY

Nagpur Editor On Fundamental Principle Of Journalism

NAGPUR, May 12. Mr. A. D. Mani, editor of 'Hitavada,' in the case filed against him by the Government under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance has filed a written statement in the course of which he said that the fundamental principle of the profession of journalism was that a newspaper worked in anonymity. The authorities and the public should not be curious to find out which member of a paper's subordinate staff was responsible for the publication of a news item. He regretted that Mr. A. K. Ghosh and Mr. H. C. Narad should have been brought in the prosecution when the editor was prosecuted. He added that he was attending the A.I.N.E.C. Standing Committee's meeting at Delhi when the news item in question was published in the 'Hitavada.' Despite his absence from Nagpur and his not being responsible for publication in any manner, if in law he was held responsible, he accepted that responsibility solely and absolutely. Mr. A. K. Ghosh in an oral statement said that he had never been the editor, printer or publisher of 'Hitavada.' He did not publish the item in question as he was not on night shift.

Counsel for Narad said that Mr. Narad had not disclosed the charge sheet against detenus. What he did send in this news item was conjecture.—A. P.

Exam. For Electrical Supervisors And Wiremen

The next examination for Electrical Supervisors (Competency Certificate) and Wiremen (Wiremen's Certificate) will be held in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad simultaneously, commencing from Monday, July 24. Candidates should send their application forms to the office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, so as to reach him not later than June 12. Applications received on or after June 13 will not be accepted.

WORLD T. U. C. CANCELLED

Commonwealth Conference May Follow Suit

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 12. The World Trade Union Congress has been cancelled, so I learn from advices received from London. The Congress it will be recalled was to be held in London on June 5 and Indian delegates including Mr. Joshi are now on their way.

Government, I learn are contacting these delegates so that they might return to India if they so desire.

Doubts are also expressed here if the Commonwealth Relations Conference will be held at all. The Conference has been scheduled to take place in London in September and India has been invited to send "strong non-official" delegation which will be selected by the Indian Institute of International Affairs. According to reports of delegation, if the Conference is held, it will be headed by Information Member Sir Sultan Ahmed and expected to include Sir Mahomed Zafullahkhan, Sirdar K. M. Panikar and Mir Maqbul Mahmud.

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A REPORT TO GANDHIJI

(Continued from Page 3)

shrivelled body on the pavements of Calcutta. He is the beloved of the people just because he has completely identified himself with the sufferings of the lowliest and the most down-trodden. If only he were free, he would have moved heaven and earth to allay the fearful situation and it is well-known that the ordeal of the 21 days fast was at least partly a result of this sense of helplessness.

The official failure to secure and safeguard food for the people, the export of grain, the hoarding of stocks by big firms and Government departments—all these combined to produce the unprecedented horror of Bengal Imperialism, of course, must answer for this. But Gandhiji ought to know that some of us, Indians, too did not play a worthy role. For private gains, some of us turned profiteers each hoarding thousands of maunds of grain, selling it at exorbitant prices beyond the purchasing capacity of the poor people, and thus causing the death of thousands, of lakhs, reducing millions to mere skeletons, forcing children to beg or steal and women to sell their honour. In the Black Record of Bengal, the hoarders will for ever bear the stigma of infamy. Let them not escape the thunderbolt of Gandhiji's censure and condemnation!

Nearer home, the comparatively less fatal but equally unscrupulous capitalistic profiteering in cloth, has become a public scandal of the first degree. Here are a number of millionaires, mill-owners, cloth-dealers and merchants playing all kinds of tricks, learnt from the industrial exploiters of the west, to defraud the public, to make millions out of the misery and exploitation of the people. Prices are raised to sky-level, stocks are hoarded, illegal Black Market operations are carried on—while millions are deprived of their bare necessities of cloth! Their crime becomes all the more unpardonable because some of them pretend to be followers of Gandhiji and try to exploit his name on every conceivable occasion. If ever they come face to face with Gandhiji, they ought to be ashamed and afraid to look into his eyes because they have betrayed his trust and acted in direct contravention of his teachings.

Crisis Of Indian

Capitalism

Indeed, one of the first things Gandhiji will notice is that while he has been locked up in the Aga Khan's Bungalow a crisis has been developing in Indian capitalism. Some of the salient features have only to be briefly mentioned to indicate the conflicts and contradictions involved.

The Indian industries, thanks to the war, have been progressing and prospering. Their profits have been enormous. Through accumulation and consolidation of capital, the Indian capitalist is steadily moving towards monopoly capitalism of the western type. A single capitalist or a single capitalist combine controls dozens of industries—from ship-ping to cement, from textiles to leather goods! This has already invested them with tremendous economic and political power. And the trend is likely to be accelerated after the war when more big scale industries are launched. This is the economic aspect of the situation.

Now for the social and ethical aspects. Many of these capitalists claim to be followers and friends of Gandhiji who is opposed to large-scale industries. Yet his influence has not been able to check their drive towards greater industrialisation of the country. Nor has it stopped them from hoarding cloth and grain and thus making millions out of the misery of the people. Gandhiji's name is being used by capitalist propagandists to make the people ac-

cept the theory of the "trustee-ship of the owning classes" in place of socialist planning and State ownership of key industries as advocated by the Congress. But can such people be made the trustees of the economic welfare of the people? This is the question that sums up the crisis of Indian capitalism and calls for the serious consideration of Gandhiji.

Pakistan And

Muslim League

During the last 21 months, the Muslim League, one must admit, has made considerable headway with its Pakistan propaganda. The two-nation theory is a definite set-back for the cause of unity and freedom. But, on the other hand, the sheer force of events has brought about certain changes in the structure and ideology of the Muslim League which might one day bring it back to the path of unity. By rousing the fanatical and religious spirit of the Muslims, the League has drawn to itself a larger section of the Muslim masses, instead of remaining a coterie of titled and leisured gentry. In its turn this has created discontent among the rank and file against the autocratic and plutocratic leadership, specially in the provincial sphere. Then again the British imperialism, playing its old game, has suddenly stopped pampering and patronising the League. Having served its purpose as a counter-weight to the Congress, the League has fallen from grace. There is growing evidence of conflict between the Government (and Government's Muslim henchmen) and the League. The recent Punjab affair is a significant straw in the wind. And evidence is not lacking that a considerable section of the League is seriously thinking that their interests lie in unity with the Congress and not with the Government. Against this hopeful sign, of course, is the almost incorrigible intransigence of Mr. Jinnah.

This is the background against which Gandhiji has to place the picture of unity that he has to draw afresh after a forced lapse of 21 months.

"Dangerous Symptoms"

Better and more well-informed minds will report to Gandhiji on the political situation. But there is one aspect of it that I may mention before I close this review of the last 21 months. It is anti-Fascism and the will to resist Japanese aggression.

A few weeks before his arrest, Gandhiji had written in "Harijan":

"If I am impatient of the British yoke I am so because India's sullenness and suppressed delight of the man in the street over British reverses are dangerous symptoms which may lead to the success of Japanese designs upon India, if they are not dealt with in the proper manner; whereas India finding herself in possession of complete freedom will never want the Japanese to enter India. India's sullenness and discontent will be changed as if by magic into joyful and hearty co-operation with the Allies in consolidating and preserving her liberty from any and every evil design."

Japanese aggression is no longer a threat but a reality. The enemy is not at India's doorstep but within our gates, menacing not only our liberty but our very lives. The defence of the country is for us a matter of national honour, a question of life and death. Whether Imperialism relents or not, those "dangerous symptoms" have to be removed in the interests of national defence. And who can do it more effectively than Gandhiji?

THEY ALL WEAR OUR SHOES



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CRIPPS' ELECTION

"Daily Express" Sounds Voters

(From A Special Correspondent). LONDON, May 13.—The future of the Labour Party is the political topic of the day and all sorts of feelers are being thrown out to gauge the public sentiment, the latest being those of the "Daily Express." The paper asked the East Bristol electors if they approved the announced decision of the Socialist Party to oppose Sir Stafford Cripps at the next general election.

More than 65 per cent had disapproved the Socialist Party's anti-Cripps campaign, 20.83 per cent agreed and 13.83 per cent said: "I don't know." It is doubtful if these figures will influence the Socialist Party Headquarters to revise their attitude but they will certainly encourage East Bristol to assert sovereignty of the electors over the Party machine.

A friend of Sir Stafford said that Sir Stafford himself was not worried by the Socialist Party's decision. He seemed to be more than confident of winning his seat.

BENGAL ANTI-DOWRY BILL TO BE CIRCULARISED

Seeks To Prohibit Dowry For Hindu Marriages

CALCUTTA, May 13. The Bengal Legislative Council yesterday agreed to the circulation of the anti-Dowry Bill. This non-official measure, moved by Mr. Haridas Majumdar, seeks to prohibit the payment or receipt of Dowry for Hindu marriages.

The house also referred to a Select Committee the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill, introduced by Mr. Nur Ahmed. The bill proposes to empower the Calcutta Corporation and other Municipal bodies to localise and regulate prostitution in Municipal areas.

In the Lower House, the Bengal Legislative Assembly, also it was a non-official day. The House referred to a Select Committee the Bengal Close Season for Fishes Bill, sponsored by Mr. Ahmed Hossain, which seeks to promote the growth of fish "which is not only becoming dearer day by day but in many parts of Bengal which used to abound in fish, it is becoming scarce also." The bill proposes 'inter alia' that the Bengali months of Jaishtha and Ashar (from mid-May to mid-July) should be observed as the close season for fishes throughout Bengal.—A. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (July)	
New York, May 13	
Previous closing	20.52
To-day's opening	20.50
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	20.55
Difference	+03

CITY MARKETS

SHARES:—The share market remained closed to-day 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper was firm at Rs. 98-13.

COTTON:—The cotton market ruled quiet but steady. In view of the continuous downward trend, confidence is lacking though the spread between May and July has narrowed down. ICC July opened around Rs. 428-8 and after declining to Rs. 428 improved to Rs. 429/8 on scattered support. Later on the market moved upward to Rs. 432 on short covering. Closing quotations: I C C May Rs. 418 I. C. C. July Rs. 431-12, I. C. C. September Rs. 441/12.

COTTON TENDERS ON 12-5-1944:—ICC May 250 bales Total to-date 23,200 bales.

COTTON PARITY:—I C C July below N Y July 400 cent pts. at Rs. 331. GOLD AND SILVER:—Prices on the local bullion market remained practically unchanged. The market was dull with narrow turnover. Gold was quoted Rs. 75-4 and Silver Rs. 137-4 Silver for ready delivery 999 fineness was Rs. 138-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 12. Cotton declined on the resumption of nervous Commission house and New Orleans liquidation induced by uncertainty over the foreign situation and the disappointing April domestic consumption estimate with support limited to mill price-fixing and covering in nearby. The market closed barely steady.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, May 12. May 21.07, July 20.52, October 19.80, Middling Spot 21.49.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL

May 21.10, July 20.58, October 19.84.

Calcutta Share Bazar

CALCUTTA, May 13. The market improved further for coals, jutes and teas on strong buying. Kuti ardhubi Eng also improved for the same reason. The volume of business was large and satisfactory. Government securities continued firm and unchanged.

DESPERATE COUNTER-ATTACKS TO STOP ALLIED ADVANCE

Surprise Offensive On 30-Mile Front In Italy Opens Up Gustav For Frontal Attack

FERNANDES—2

ALLIED ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, May 13.

Reuter's special correspondent cables:

The thirty-mile long battle of Italy is in full blast from above Cassino to the Tyrrhenian Sea. General Alexander's follow-up forces continue to stream through the rents torn in the outer wrapping of the Gustav Line, getting set for the first major task of their offensive—smash into the main Gustav Line defences.

Despite constant harassing crossfire and German shelling and mortaring, Eighth Army troops are pouring over bridges across the Rapido river and bringing masses of heavy weapons and assault vehicles with them.

The results of the first day's fighting are satisfactory. The Rapido has been forded, several important hills seized, and two townships near the west-coast—San Sebastiano and Ventosa—captured.

The progress in actual miles is small, but distance is no measure of what has been accomplished in smashing the outer wall to permit Allied power to strike at the Gustav Line itself.

In the flat country below Cassino the Eighth Army has driven the Germans back from the banks of the Rapido to the Gustav Line proper. In mountains between the Liri Valley and sea the Fifth Army has taken a number of important hill features, giving them a downhill haul into the next phase against stubborn resistance from Marshal Kesselring.

Along the whole front the Germans have recovered from a modest measure of surprise achieved by the launching of the attack on so grand a scale. They are throwing in one counter-attack after another in a desperate effort to halt General Alexander's forces before they can bet rolling.

The correspondent gave this position:—FIRSTLY, American and French troops of the Fifth Army claim to have chipped off some pieces from the brick wall of the western end of the Gustav. At some spots Allied troops have penetrated the line to a depth of two or three miles.

SECONDLY, progress everywhere in the new offensive is considered satisfactory. Several primary mountain positions have been occupied. These new gains have put the Fifth and Eighth Armies in favourable observation and tactical positions to thrust ahead.

BATTLE UNDER CONTROL

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Eighth Army says:—Allied troops in 24 hours of fighting have got the battle under control on virtually all sectors of the front.

Recitation Of Tagore In London LONDON, May 12.—Reading of the works of the Indian poet, Tagore in Bengalee and English by Dr. Sudhin Ghose were the feature of the weekly meeting of the Poetry Society to-day.

A lecture on Tagore was delivered by Mrs. E. M. Stephenson. The President of the Tagore Society in London Mr. Pulin Seal presided.—Reuter.

Charcoal Prices Fixed

The Government of Bombay has issued an Order fixing ceiling prices for the sale of charcoal in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District, as follows:—

	Wholesale	Retail
Ordinary Charcoal	Rs. a.p. 1 7 0	Rs. a.p. 1 10 0
Small charcoal (Khar)	0 15 0	0 1 2 0

These prices are inclusive of the cost of delivery at the consumer's place.

The Order directs the dealers not to withhold sales, to display conspicuously at the shops copies of the Order and to issue cash memos giving full and correct particulars regarding the sale of charcoal.

Breach of the Order is an offence punishable with imprisonment or fine, or both. The Order comes into force from May 16, 1944.

WHEAT FLOUR PRICES REDUCED

The Government of Bombay has reduced the maximum wholesale and retail prices to be charged for wholemeal wheat flour in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District. The revised prices are:—

Wholesale price—Rs. 33 per bag of 196 lb. net including the cost of the gunny.
Retail price—Rs. 5-0-9 per quarter. Rs. 0-3-0 per lb.

LICENSES SUSPENDED

The licences granted to Messrs. Tulidas Vallabhadras and Messrs. Gani Mohamed Dorajiwalla under the Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1943, have been suspended by the Government of Bombay pending decision of the prosecutions launched against these firms for breach of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1943.

INDIANS RESCUED AT HOLLANDIA

Sikhs, Hindus And Muslims Who Were Captured By Japs In Malaya

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC, May 11. (Delayed).

It is just disclosed that most of the 462 Sikhs, Hindus and Mohamedans, including five officers, rescued when the Americans invaded Hollandia area on April 22, had been captured in Malaya and some were forced to work on Japanese installations at Palau and other Japanese bases between Singapore and New Guinea under the harshest conditions.

At Hollandia the Japanese denied them latrines and the usual military camp health facilities, punished them when they refused to work and generally treated them like slaves. They were poorly fed and managed to exist only by stealing Japanese food, when and where an opportunity presented itself.

The Indians retreated from Hollandia coastal area to the hills when the American naval bombardment opened up, but returned when they saw an amphibious force pushing towards the shore. One party fearing that they might be mistaken for the Japanese, spread a white sheet on the ground near their hideout, which was observed by Allied bomber pilots who contacted ground forces who searched for and found the Indians. As the Americans approached Hollandia landing beaches, emaciated, turbaned Indians deserted by their guards ran jubilantly forward, some shouting with joy.

Aboard the ship 'en route' for a New Guinea base the Indians eagerly gathered round a map of the world as a spokesman explained the progress of the war, news of Russian successes, British American bombings in Europe and the progress of Gen. MacArthur's South-West Pacific campaign, eliciting exultant cries indicative of the belief that "Britain, America and Russia will soon finish the war."

The Indians freed at Hollandia were the second contingent to be rescued from Japanese clutches in the South-West Pacific as some achieved freedom when Americans invaded Los Negros Island in the Admiralty group on February 29.—Reuter.

NEW DEWAN OF BARODA

BARODA, May 13: His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda has permitted Sir V. T. Krishnamachari to proceed on leave preparatory to retirement from State service.

A Huzur Order in this connection states that Sir V. T. Krishnamachari requested His Highness the Maharaja to allow him to be relieved from the Office of Dewan and in permitting him to do so His Highness has realised the need of rest which Sir V. T. Krishnamachari has so richly earned through long years of distinguished service.

His Highness the Maharaja has appointed Shrimant Bhadrashirao A. Gackwad, Senior Councillor of the State, to act as Dewan.—United Press.

RAILWAY STORES ORDINANCE

NEW DELHI, May 13. An Ordinance entitled the Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Ordinance provides that whoever is found or is proved to have been in possession of any article of railway stores shall, if the Court sees reasonable grounds for believing such article to have been the property of the administration of any Federal Railway, unless he proves that the article came into his possession lawfully, be punishable with imprisonment for a maximum term of five years or with fine or with both.—A. P.

SASTRI'S BROTHER DEAD

MADRAS, May 13: Mr. V. S. Ramaswamy Sastri, the Special Press Adviser and Information Officer, Madras, died this afternoon. He was suffering from kidney trouble for sometime. He was admitted into General Hospital yesterday. Mr. Ramaswamy Sastri was the brother of Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri and was for a long time Assistant Editor of "The Hindu".—A. P.

STOP PRESS

PRIESTLY PRIVILEGES

SPRINGFIELD (Massachusetts) May 13: All priestly privileges for Reverend Stanislaus Orlemanski were taken away from him today by the immediate superior Bishop Thomas H. O'Leary. Orlemanski only a few hours earlier had returned here from a visit to M. Stalin.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MEDICOS FOR BENGAL RELIEF

BOMBAY, May 13: Three squads of 21 students are leaving for Bengal to-day to help in the medical relief of Bengal and to combat diseases like Cholera, Malaria and Scabies which are raging in some districts of Bengal, particularly in Chittagong and Midnapore. They are being sent by the Bombay Bengal Medical Relief Committee. These squads will work under the Medical Relief Co-ordination Board under the presidency of Dr. B. C. Roy, for a month.

In the meanwhile efforts are being made to get the terms of these and other students leaving for Bengal granted by the University, in which case the Committee intends sending batches of students throughout the year.

To provide urgently needed funds for this mercy mission the Bombay Students' Union in a two-day drive collected Rs. 1,000.—A. P.

De Valera To Put Up Third Election Fight

DUBLIN, May 12. Reuter's Special Correspondent writes: Mr. De Valera announced to his party key-men in every constituency to-day that the present election fight is an old one and is being fought for the third time since he got into power 14 years ago.

The election was to convince the people that they should operate the proportional representation system of election by making sure that the party to be elected was sufficiently strong to form a stable Government.

Before this election Mr. De Valera was in a minority in the Dail of 66 to 71 in the full House. Four regular parties the Fine Gael, Farmers and two Labour parties with the Independents made up the majority.

Government is asking the people at least to reverse that position—in other words to defeat five opposition deputies and elect five new Government deputies.

Well informed opinion is that electors may at least do that in the polling on May 30.—Reuter.

The resurgence of the theatrical movement in India is neither an unexpected nor an untimely reaction to the precocious growth of the talkie. It is significant of the appreciation by the people of the values of drama as an essential as well as an expression of national life. In fact the stage is not dead. It is struggling to survive and is bound to survive the unprecedented crisis. The screen has, by virtue of its glamour and scientific novelty, scored a grand success in weaning the people away from the stage, but the retrogression of the latter is not the sole responsibility of the people. Some of the playwrights and players, who are appearing "in front of the screen", as the champions of revivalism, did not leave the beaten track—did not move with the times and also could not stick to their posts. To-day they have their feet in two camps, but they will not hesitate to desert the screen if the stage is found to be more lucrative.

Already National

But the stage will rise again, not at the bidding of the jaded theatre-



Pre-Requisites of National Theatre—Reorganisation in case of India—Classics in No-man's land—Necessity of Art-Theatres—Indian art without Bombay?—Scheme of Scholarships to Artisans—Exhibition of Soldier-Artists' work.

men or arm-chair revivalists, but in response to the demand of the younger generation. The capacity-audience at the Mushaira organised by the Indian National Theatre at the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay on May 4 under the presidency of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya should be taken

as an index of the gradual reversion of the popular interest to drama. The retention or revival of the theatre as a provincial institution is the outcry of the provincialists who think of India in the terms of their provinces only. Exploitation of drama as a means of propaganda appears to be the aim of a section of the politicians. Organisation of the theatre as a national institution is the vision of the art-minded people. Such a trifurcation of the movement in its initial stage is likely to lead to confusion. The three schools of thought, though they are divergent in their methods, ought to be unanimous in the ultimate objective which should be that the rebirth of national India should be heralded by the rebirth of her national theatre as an "Art-Institution."

The various fine arts of India including drama have already attained the status of national arts. The problem of the national theatre is, obviously one of reorganisation and not organisation. The distribution of the theatre on the linguistic and, therefore, provincial basis has not deprived it of its national character. The theatre-provincial has never been communal. It is a secular and, thereby, common institution of the communities which, in spite of their religious divergences are linguistically united. Unity is the leading note of the life of the theatre-world. Players and playwrights appear to be the happy members of an art-fraternity and are never split up in communal groups. They have contributed to the growth of the theatrical art which wears no communal or sectarian colours.

The national theatre, whose regeneration is the aim of the new movement, should be the development and not a rival of the theatre-provincial. Organisation of the theatrical art on a national basis in any country is a stupendous task; but it will be greatly facilitated in this country if the available resources are thoroughly explored and diligently exploited. A basic fund of classics, art-traditions, patronage by the state, freedom of expression, advantages of a common language and facilities for performance are the pre-requisites on which depends the success of the movement to build the theatre on a national scale.

Classics

The basic fund of the classics which India claims to her credit is rich, resourceful and distinctive. It falls into two categories of secular literature—dramatic creations and treatises on dramaturgy. The classical dramatic creations and dramas of outstanding merits composed by the playwrights of the present age should form the foundation of the repertoire of the national theatre. Shakespeare will not be debarred from entering the national theatre when the same is built by Britain. The centuries old Indian predecessors of Shakespeare ought to be reclaimed by the national theatre and assigned a privileged place on its stage.

Ireland has initiated a dramatic movement, but she is deploring the lack of the heritage of the classics. Writing in its issue of Saturday 2-11-1940 "The Irish Press" observed, "Bearing that in mind it has to be recognised that those, who are responsible for the fostering of the Gaelic drama in our times, have started with a heavy handicap. The Gaelic Theatre has no repertoire of classics on which to fall back". India, on the other hand, has a rich heritage of classics, but her scanty regard for them is reflected in her connivance at the wanton distortion of some of them on the screen.

Modern Shudrakas, Kalidases and Bhavabhootis, who are born in the film-world, have discovered with no difficulty the mistakes committed by the original authors in some of the classical dramas and have arrogated to themselves the right of presenting their so-called improved versions on the screen. Such literary atrocities are perpetrated freely and fearlessly because the classics happen to be in "no man's land". The Copyright Act makes no provision for the protection of their integrity. Censorship which is of a political nature, is the main concern of the State. Clarification of the issue of the copyright of classics and amendment of the rules of censorship in a way that art, literature and history find their place in its purview should not escape the attention of the protagonists of the national theatre movement.

The treatises on dramaturgy should

not be considered as antiquated and, therefore, unauthoritative for the modern age. Music and dance are governed by the theories and principles laid down in the classical works. Why should drama, then, repudiate their authority? The technique of dramatic composition should, as far as the present circumstances permit, be in accord with the dramatic theories and principles of India, and should, thereby, retain its Indian-national character. A theatrical pastiche will be the outcome of the injudicious adaptation of the western technique of composition and presentation of the plays which will be Indian in themes. The application of the term "national" to such a theatre will, then, be a gross misnomer.

Wanted Theatres

Patronage of the State and Municipal administration is almost unknown in this country in which some of the ancient rulers themselves were poets and playwrights. The entertainment tax which was recently increased and the regulations of censorship and licensing are definite handicaps on drama. The Government ought to extend at least passive patronage to the art by exempting it from the operation of the tax and by relaxing the rules of censorship and licensing to a maximum extent. India does not enjoy the freedom of expression as understood by the free countries. Playwrights, poets and artists are not above the law relating to the political offences. They cannot "indulge in excesses" over the quota of freedom legally sanctioned to them.

The theatre, if it is national in conception and scope, should reflect the genius, ideals and aspirations of the people. It should be a dynamic and not a static institution and should inspire and enrich life. Such a theatre should pulsate with the spirit of the age and should form the converging focus of the currents of the creative energy of the artists. In India the movement should mobilise the existing requisites like the classics, works on dramaturgy, art-traditions, provincial institutions, available dramatic and histrionic talent—professional as well as amateur—and the national language and should forge out of them an institution which should be original, progressive and distinctive and should, moreover, stand for the people and by the people. The stage is the confluence of fine arts and crafts. The standards of art in the Indian National Theatre should be higher—classical and not eclectic or amateurish. The productions should be creative and should bear the distinct hall-mark of the genius of India.

Drama is not merely a literary composition which is intended for reading at leisure in a drawing room. It is a visuo-audible art and it cannot exist without the stage. The playwright creates the form. The player breathes life in it. The literary drama, which has its stage pitched in the pages of the book, has crept like a canker in the roots of the theatre in India. It should not be allowed to vitiate the fresh currents of the dramatic art. All those who have sponsored the theatrical movements from their own points of view ought to focus their attention on the urgent necessity of bringing into existence a net-work of art-theatres in the country.

It is refreshing to note that the "Hind Praja" has in its issue of May

(Continued on Page 6)

Candid Film Reviews

CARAVAN'S Film Reviews are famous all over the country for their outspoken frankness, sincerity and freedom from bias. Because **THE CARAVAN** does not accept film advertisements, its Film Reviews need indulge neither in flattery nor blackmail.

With candid reviews, latest news, and interviews with stars and directors, **CARAVAN** is the magazine for film fans.

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INDIA'S LARGEST SELLING
ENGLISH MONTHLY

Pub. by: DELHI PRESS, New Delhi.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We rejoice with the whole Indian nation on the release of Mahatma Gandhi, our revered Patriot-Saint, from the Prison-walls of the Aga Khan's Palace.

May he soon recover his health and see India win Freedom, is our prayer to the Almighty! May we too do our bit best for the attainment of our goal—the independence of our Motherland!

* * *
Mrs. Indira Renu, In-Charge, Poor Children's Fund writes:—
We are grateful to Sisters / Mira Shersingh, Rattan Batra and Nirmal Dhanpatrai for their kind donations of Rupees .50 each towards our Poor Children's Fund.

It has been decided by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari to utilise this sum of Rs. 150 by way of giving six scholarships of Rs. 2 each per month for the period of a year.

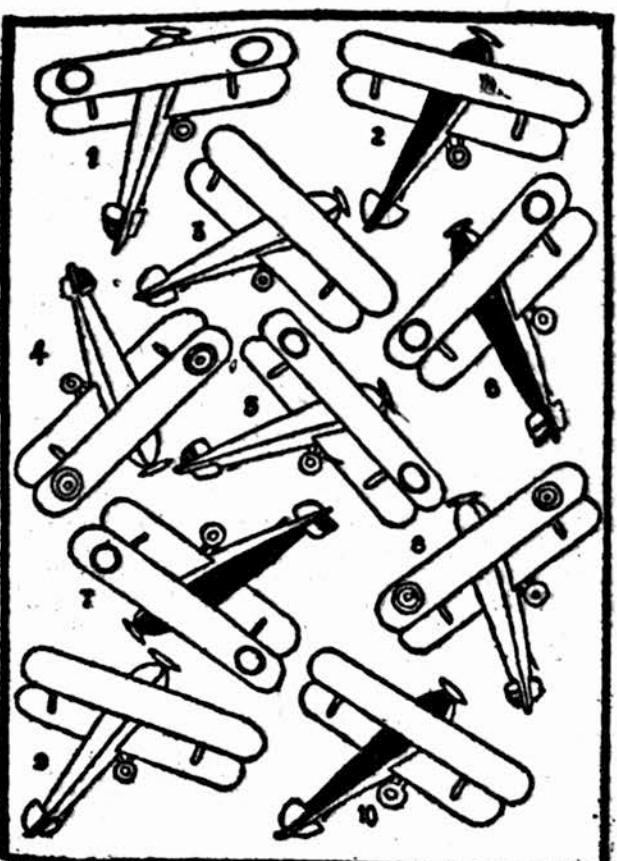
Deserving students belonging to any village Balkan-Ji-Bari may send their applications in this connection, through the Presidents of their Local Branches, to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, so as to reach him by Monday, May 22, 1944, at the latest.

* * *
It has not been possible so far to have our links with the parents of the Balkan-Ji-Bari Members. However, it is necessary that we should come in touch with them to help us to supplement our work with their children at the various centres.

Accordingly, talks will be arranged at the different Local Branches in Bombay, once a month at each centre, for the parents, with a view to imparting ideas on child upbringing. The Secretaries are requested kindly to inform Mrs. Indira Renu, Asst. Secretary, In-Charge, Parents' Leagues, (c/o "Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21), the day (except Sunday) and the time that would be suitable for the purpose, so that a definite programme of talks may be arranged.

* * *
Brothers Rasik Shah, Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, and Ramesh Sheth, Secretary of the Marine Lines Branch,

YOUR POWER OF OBSERVATION



There are ten aeroplanes shown in the diagram above, and there are two each of five different kinds amongst them.

See how quickly you can pair them off by writing down on a piece of paper the numbers of any two which make a pair.

A MONSTER PUZZLE PICTURE



Little Nalin felt a little muddled—or was he frightened?—by something he saw out on the water. If you would like to see what it is, cut out the black pieces and put them together in the proper order.

have been on a Balkan-Ji-Bari tour in Gujarat. First they went to Dahanu, where they visited the local Library and attended the children's meeting. In the evening games were arranged at the sea-shore.

Then they went to Billimoria, and from there to Chikli, where a friend Shri Vasant Desai has promised to establish a Balkan-Ji-Bari Branch and to help the children's work as much as possible. From Chikli, they went to Agashi which is the native place of Shri Dhirubhai Desai, President of the Andheri Balkan-Ji-Bari. After that they visited Rajpipla, where the Balkan-Ji-Bari gave them a grand reception at the Railway Station. In the evening a meeting of children and those interested in children was arranged. Some entertainment items were given. Brother Jayant Baxi, the local Secretary, spoke on the ideals of Balkan-Ji-Bari which were further explained by Shri Rasik Shah.

Shri Chhitubhai Mehta, in his presidential speech, stressed upon the importance of the Balkan-Ji-Bari movement, and wished the Association all success in its efforts to do everything possible for the children's cause. It is really creditable, reports the Joint Secretary, that the Local Branch President Shri Harshadlal Choksi, Vice-President Shri Bhailal Baxi and Secretary Brother Jayant Baxi, with the help of some other workers, are doing their best to further the activities of the Balkan-Ji-Bari.

After that they visited Baroda, where the local President Shri Krishnalal C. Jhaveri has promised to revive the Branch activities; and then Ahmedabad, where Shri Kamlesh is trying to establish a Branch; and after that Manekpur where, Shri Rasik Shah addressed the Grishma Vyayam Varg students on the importance and practical work of the Balkan-Ji-Bari.

* * *
In the last week's "Corner", the names of the following Members of the Board of Advisers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari were inadvertently omitted:—1. Shri Ratilal M. Nanavaty, 2. Mrs. Maina Bhujang Rao, 3. Shri R. K. Prabhu. Have you not yet joined the great brotherhood of Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Then do so to-day, and immediately send for the full particulars and enrolment form from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pie stamps to cover the postage.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR-BOMBAY, 21.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

Cinema, the Cinderella among all the arts, has at last come into its own.

No longer can the puritan scorn it as a plaything of the devil, nor can the highbrow aesthete look down upon it as a minor pseudo-artistic activity to be classed with puppet shows and pantomime. And no longer can the commercial exploiter of the cinema or his publicity man delude us with his sales-talk about entertainment alone being the legitimate content and the purpose of a film. Even the M.-G.M. motto ARS GRATIA ARTIS (Art for Art's Sake) sounds false and hollow today.

The frontiers of the cinema are being constantly extended. Chaplin invested the slapstick comedy with a wistful mellow philosophy. D. W. Griffith gave it the range and sweep of epic pageantry. The Russian masters like Eisenstein and Pudovkin brought to it the life-giving force of socialist realism, at the same time lending it a new depth and force by the use of montage. The pre-Nazi German experimentalists like Pabst took the Cinema into the frightening yet fascinating dark alleys of psycho-analysis. Capra redeemed it with American humour plus American idealism. Walt Disney introduced a new art-medium with his animated cartoons and then used them, in turn, for comedy, satire, illustration of music, poetic fantasy and even for illustrating and explaining military strategy. And yet there are apologists for boy-meets-girl films who keep on harping on the exploded theme that entertainment and entertainment alone is the province of film art!

This Film Is Different

I wonder what they will say if and when they see "MISSION TO MOSCOW", the epoch-making Warner Brothers' picture now showing at the local Metro. As a motion picture it is as different from the average film of the 'Kismet' or 'Down Argentine Way' variety, as Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Glimpses Of World History' is different from 'The Adventures of Erotic Edna.' But no one can deny that it is engrossing, artistic and, at moments, even emotionally stirring. I would like to go on record that in years to come "MISSION TO MOSCOW" would be remembered as one of the major turning points in the history of the motion picture. Since 'Citizen Kane' it is the most original piece of filmcraft turned out by Hollywood.

It is difficult to classify this picture. It has a story but it is not fiction. It is based on facts but it is not a 'documentary' or a news-reel. It is about the doings—and findings—of one man but it is not a 'biographical' film. Its hero is a middle-aged diplomat and he is not after a girl but after truth—the truth about the Soviet Union. Its villains are the Fascist dictators and the stooges of the dictators, and its climax is not the re-union of boy and girl in a record-breaking kiss but the unity of the anti-Fascist forces of the world against the Axis.

A Filmmiracle

A year ago I remember to have written on this page about the remarkable book by Ambassador Joseph E. Davies on which this film is based. Davies, a firm believer in "the American way of life," a prosperous lawyer and clever businessman, was sent to Moscow in 1936 by his friend, President Roosevelt to find the facts. He stayed there for several

years, met and made friends with the leaders of the Soviet Union—Stalin, Kalinin, Litvinov, Molotov—discussed matters of common interest with them, attended the treason trials, visited factories and collective farms, talked to workers and peasants as well as experts and engineers. He kept a detailed diary and a journal and also he sent a whole series of reports of his observations. All this material went into the making of his monumental book of over 400 closely-printed pages. And, through a miracle of scenario construction, montage and clever editing practically all this material is now projected on the screen and can be seen in a little over 2 hours—the time in which one would have been able to read not more than 40 pages of the book. And the greater miracle is to translate this record of an Ambassador's observations, bristling with facts and figures and statistics and technical reports into a visual personal drama, accurate and yet artistic!

The total effect of the picture, as of the book, is the endorsement of the conclusion which Ambassador Davies arrived at after several years of investigation:

As an old French philosopher said: "When you know a man you cannot hate him." Leaders of the

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I came to know. They are a group of able, strong men. I disagree with them in many respects, but I accord to them, that which I assume unto myself, namely, credit for honest convictions and integrity of purposes..... they are devoted to the cause of peace both for ideological reasons. I came to have a deep respect and affection for the Russian people. They have great qualities of imagination and idealism which they have reflected in their literature, in their music, and in their art. They have equally great spiritual qualities which they have translated into aspirations to better the conditions of life of common men, and which they have heroically demonstrated in their capacity to make the supreme sacrifice of life itself, for the cause in which they believe."

Which Is Which?

Not the least interesting feature of "MISSION TO MOSCOW" is the duplication of so many world figures in the film. Apart from Author-Ambassador Davies who is played by Walter Huston (almost better than Davies himself could have done), we see the doubles of Stalin, Roosevelt, Litvinov, Molotov, Timoshenko, Emperor of Abyssinia and Churchill, each of them achieving amazing likeness to the original. Comparatively, however, I thought the man



HAILE SELASSIE

In film. In real life.

who played Stalin has failed to be hundred per cent perfect. Churchill's features are also too individualistic and too well-known to be duplicated perfectly. As for the rest, if you place side by side the pictures of the originals and the actors (as they are reproduced on this page), it is difficult to make out which is which.

Stalingrad

With the Soviet Union monopolizing world attention, thanks to the smashing victories of the Red Army, it is but natural that films about Russia and films from Russia should be in the news. "The North Star" seen locally last week, is one of the finest war pictures ever produced, superbly directed and beautifully acted apart from being a graceful tribute from America to the valour of the Soviet guerillas. But in point of realism, the Russian film "She Defends Her Country" shown to Women's Conference delegates last month and soon to be publicly released is even more terrific.

"Asia Films Of China", a trade organisation for the distribution of Soviet pictures in China and India, functioning in collaboration with the Soviet Government's film department, proposes regularly to show a series of Soviet pictures in India. The first of these is 'STALINGRAD' the epic film record of an epic battle, released for a short run at the Krishna. Along with it they are also showing 'Jivan Sangram' (Battle for Life), an amazing documentary of animal life. Together, they make an unusually interesting programme that should not be missed.

A Picture Which Is A Scoop!

On page 3 of this issue is printed the black-and-white reproduction of a painting which has a story behind it.

Note the place and the date and the time written in the left-hand corner. Parnakuti, May 6, 7-45 p.m. It was sketched while Gandhiji was at prayer on the first day of his release—exactly 12 hours after he left the Aga Khan's Bungalow! It is the first picture made of Gandhiji after 21 months of detention.

The artist responsible for this "scoop" picture is young Chittaprosad, Staff Artist of the "People's War," whose realistic sketches of Bengal famine conditions have already brought him to the forefront of rising artists. On hearing of Gandhiji's release he took the first train to Poona and waited at Parnakuti for an occasion to sketch the beloved features of the Mahatma. The evening prayer gave him just the opportunity he desired, and as Gandhiji sat with eyes closed in meditation, Chittaprosad's expert fingers were swiftly plying his pencil. The next day he returned to Bombay to finish and colour the portrait.

On Monday last this remarkable and historic picture was exhibited and put up for auction in aid of Bengal and Bombay relief funds at the People's Theatre "VOICE OF BENGAL" show. The highest bidder who preferred to remain anonymous got it for Rs. 2,200 but gave it back to be auctioned again. Now the People's Theatre artists have taken it with them to Ahmedabad where, it is confidently expected, it is sure to fetch Rs. 10,000.

The man who gets it will be lucky—whatever the price he has to pay for it!

Can This Be True?

The Dewan of a certain small State in India received a letter from the Political Agent enquiring if there were any Fifth Column activities in the State.

After the matter had been discussed at the Council of Ministers, a respectfully-worded reply was sent to the Political Agent expressing regret that so far no Fifth Column activities had been started but assuring him that steps were being taken to start them immediately!



In real life.

DAVIES

In film.



In film.

STALIN

In real life.



In real life.

TIMOSHENKO

In film.

Lord Vansittart Wants No Kid Glove Treatment For Germany!

Following are twelve points on which we must all insist. Alone they will not insure peace, but without them no peace is possible. They require amplification, but here is the rockbottom minimum for security.

1. Unconditional surrender of Germany and of other Axis and satellite powers.

2. Effective occupation of Germany by an Allied army and air force and the establishment of an inter-Allied Council of control to be maintained until it is decided by the governments concerned to be no longer necessary.

3. The arrest and trial of persons believed guilty of war crimes in countries where they were committed. Neutral countries should be requested not to give sanctuary to any war criminals.

4. Complete demobilization and disarmament of all German armed forces, including the surrender of the German Fleet and Luftwaffe; the same procedure to be applied to other Axis powers.

5. Police forces in Germany to be regional, free of central control and to be demilitarized.

6. Abolition in Germany of all military or semi-military training at any age in any form whatever, including abolition of officers' corps and training corps.

7. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Axis power.

8. Restoration of, or compensation for, loot, machinery and equipment removed or destroyed. Also, restoration of, or compensation for, commercial and industrial interests forcibly acquired or seized.

9. Effective control and, where required, the closing down of Germany's war potentials, including aviation in all its forms.

10. No financial loans or assistance to be permitted to Germany or to any of the other Axis powers without the approval of the Allied nations.

11. The curriculum of school and university studies to be under inter-Allied supervision and advice until the re-education of the German people is assured in accordance with the principles of international good-will.

12. German radio and all propaganda to be under inter-Allied supervision for such time as may be necessary.

A Dark Picture

It is, however, of no use to ask ourselves how to deal with Germany unless we know the Germany which we have to handle. The picture is a dark one. I shall paint it in a few strokes.

The German Right is beyond redemption. It is composed of militarists, Junkers, heavy industrialists—all unscrupulous warmongers. All must be liquidated, both as a class and as a political force. Germany should be allowed to retain no armed forces at all except localized police forces.

No Uniforms

In the post-war Germany all uniforms should be as strictly forbidden as the possession of firearms. By their atrocities in this war—as in the last—the Germans have disgraced their uniforms forever. Away with them forever. That is one of our main safeguards. As for the two other mainstays of militarism: the Junkers must be expropriated and their estates subdivided into small holdings. There was never any economic justification for these bloated and bankrupt enormities; any effort to bolster them up has always led to orgies of political corruption which reached their height under the republic.

The heavy industrialists must be expropriated too. Their concerns may have to be nationalized; but that alone will be useless as long as militarism is nationalized too. The only initial safeguard will be inter-Allied supervision. Neither of these classes should receive compensation—anyhow not more than a pittance. Were they to remain a money class they would simply re-enter politics through the side door.

The German Left is better, but not

much better than the Right. I prefer the German Left but no one could rely on it. Most German Socialists have been infected with militarism. There are many active emigrants who are to mislead the public with their anti-Nazism but not anti-militarism. They are losing ground here, but in the United States an election year is not likely to diminish their activities. They are already represented in the academic network of America.

The German Left went wholeheartedly into the war of 1914 which it proclaimed was fought as a people's war. Its leaders proclaimed they could not stand in the way of a people's will to war. They jettisoned the device "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality" and substituted "Unity, Tenacity, Ferocity." They demanded annexations. They hushed up atrocities. They tricked the Russians into the dismembering treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

In the Nineties the most active branch of the German peace societies had seventy-one members and a budget of dol. 18. Under Weimar all branches totalled only 35,000 members out of a population of seventy million. Why? Because militarism had been nationalized. Also because the Social-Democratic party forbade its members to join these societies or to contribute to the paper *Das Andere*

going to last longer than its predecessor, despite the bombing. That is why in the fifth year of war the German coal output has increased. Can we say the same of Britain or the United States?

The German Communists helped the Nazis to destroy the Weimar republic; they spoke fiercely against "the western plutocracies." They could not resist the lure of the militarists and in foreign policy were as nationalist as the conservatives.

The churches too, have been militarized. They have never protested against the misdeeds of the army because it is next door to their God as it is to the reactionary bureaucracy and judiciary whom Weimar retained in office. The teaching profession is even worse. It was said that it won the battles of 1866 and it has run true to form. Thirty-five per cent of the earlier Nazi eminences hailed from it.

That is the picture of Germany that we have to rectify. I have written a pamphlet called "Black Record." I might have written another called "Black Outlook." I have not done so. There is hope if these twelve points and their corollaries are unflinchingly applied.

The first needs comment. It is the only way of breaking the pernicious myth of German invincibility which all parties exploited after the last

and grenades. Until they can keep order, the armies of occupation will be there to assist them.

The sixth point is important too. Germany must be spiritually as well as militarily disarmed. This can only be achieved by the supervision of youth and sport associations. By all means, let the Germans have the healthy outlet of legitimate sport, but not sport such as is preliminary military training. German associations have hitherto served as cover for these activities. Let us destroy militarism at its source. Most German mothers do raise their sons to be soldiers. Hitler said truly in his speech of Nov. 8, 1943: "I have found my most fanatical supporters among the women." That is also part of our problem.

The seventh point is obvious. The eighth involves not only the restoration of looted goods and equipment but their replacement and reconstruction where German destruction has rendered restoration impossible. This applies to factories, libraries, laboratories, museums—and homes, if the sufferer so desires. Here I must join issue with William Green of the American Federation of Labour. He has recently written that the Germans should not be compelled to reconstruct what they have destroyed. (I can imagine nothing better calculated to encourage the Huns in their systematic wanton destruction.)

There is also opposition to the transfer of industrial machinery from Germany to the cities that she has razed and looted. If anyone in the United States persists in these views there will be a divergence. Many of us will resist to the end the ratification of any treaty that does not entail compensation by Germany to her victims. All Europe will hold to this justice. A contrary view can only be held by those far from the scene of suffering.

After the last war it was proposed that the Germans should reconstruct with their own hands what those hands had willfully destroyed. The moral lesson to the Germans would have been priceless: it might have averted this war. French labour rejected the idea for relatively petty reasons: it did not recognize its own interests in the long run. It is better to be frank. We cannot be forced into the same shortsighted view again. The Russians will, anyhow, compel the Germans to repair their appalling ravages. I hope other European countries will do likewise. They will have the ardent support of millions in this country.

Point nine involves the Allied supervision of the German war potential and a controlled change-over to peace production. Some industries must vanish altogether. Germany must make no explosives and the machinery must be removed; she can buy commercial explosives abroad. She must not make synthetic rubber or petrol. The natural product is cheaper and she should have all she wants for commerce. She cannot be allowed to store a war potential by artificial means. Furthermore, Germany must be rationed in the import of key war materials, like nickel and copper. Enough for trade, but not for war.

Point ten goes almost without saying. After the last war Germany borrowed some £1,500,000,000, used much of it for rearmament, and unblushingly defaulted on the lot. Fifty-five per cent of this sum came from the United States. The American investor was virtually paying Germany's reparations. None of us will want to repeat that operation.

Re-Education

Take points eleven and twelve together. After the last war Germany swindled us over spiritual as well as material disarmament. This time there must be an Allied high commissioner for education. He will require a staff of a thousand persons. That number will not overtax the resources of a dozen Allies. His and their function will be mainly negative. I desire as little interference as possible; but travelling commissions will pay surprise visits—as in the case of material disarmament—to insure against the re-teaching of militarism and racialism.

The same negative principle will apply also to the supervision of German printing, radio and films. No misconduct, no interference. Misconduct—immediate veto. In all these categories the Germans sinned greatly after the last war and the evil inevitably got out of hand.

Here is a concrete programme for the handling of German problems. There is nothing excessive, let alone inhuman, in it. We must realize, however, that this is by far the greatest most barbaric upheaval in history. We shall not escape its recurrence by half-measures applied with kid gloves.

The pros and cons of 'Vansittartism' have been hotly debated.

In this article, reproduced from the New York Times Magazine, Lord Vansittart himself explains his 'Twelve Points' for Germany.

"There is nothing excessive, let alone inhuman in it", he says about his plan, and warns that "this is by far the greatest, most barbaric upheaval in history. We shall not escape its recurrence by half measures applied with kid gloves."

Deutschland. The prohibition was published in the chief Socialist organ, *Vorwaerts*. So there was no "Other Germany", either in 1914 or in 1939. On both occasions we have had to fight the German people in arms.

In 1918 the leading German Socialists allied themselves with the militarists and preparations for another war quickly began. Anyone who disliked or denounced this gross ill-faith was murdered or persecuted. Thousands perished thus with official and governmental connivance and incitement supplied by fierce Socialists like Gustav Noske and ferocious sham liberals like Gustav Stresemann.

In 1923 the Allied disarmament commissions had either been withdrawn or rendered impotent. Illegal rearmament forged ahead. By 1925 the Germans avowedly were spending as much on fortifications, staff and artillery as in 1913. The people knew and assented. Ninety per cent of the Kiel dockhands favoured the building of pocket battleships.

Why No Strike?

By the end of the Twenties and in the early Thirties few workers in factories could have been unaware of the extent to which industry was being turned over to production. Yet no one in Germany went on strike or even protested. Why not? There was no Hitler. Dr. Heinrich Brüning—now at Harvard—was in power.

Friedrich Ebert the Socialist President who had made a deal with the militarists, died in 1925. The German people could have elected a "democratic" successor. They elected Field Marshal von Hindenburg and re-elected him. In 1932 there were two elections, in which the Nazis polled 37 per cent and 33 per cent. In 1933 they polled 43 per cent. The British Labour party at its peak in 1929 polled 29 per cent and took office. No one has had the impertinence to suggest that it was unrepresentative of the British people.

The German Left did nothing to stop Hitler, and by May, 1933, had gone over to him. It approved his foreign policy, which meant war. Some of the trade unions participated in his demonstrations and all allowed themselves to be suppressed without resistance.

That is why this German war is a

war to stimulate the German nation into its second bid for world domination.

The second point is obvious. On the third I observe that the Moscow conference has rightly decided that not only guilty officers but guilty men must be punished. The Allied joint list of war criminals will therefore be an extensive one. We must, moreover, include the Gestapo and the Death's Head guards at the concentration camps, those responsible for the mass slaughter by starving of whole nations, those guilty of killing prisoners or torturing slaves on the home front, and those responsible for the organized horrors of enforced prostitution.

Spiritual Disarmament

This involves large numbers. More than justice, however, is involved. After the last war hordes of ruffians survived, and they quickly ruined any chance first, of a better Germany, then of a better world. They murdered thousands at home before murdering millions abroad. If they remain at liberty again with worse records and in greater numbers the same consequences will be incurred on a vaster scale. We can then say goodbye to any chance of German reform or re-education.

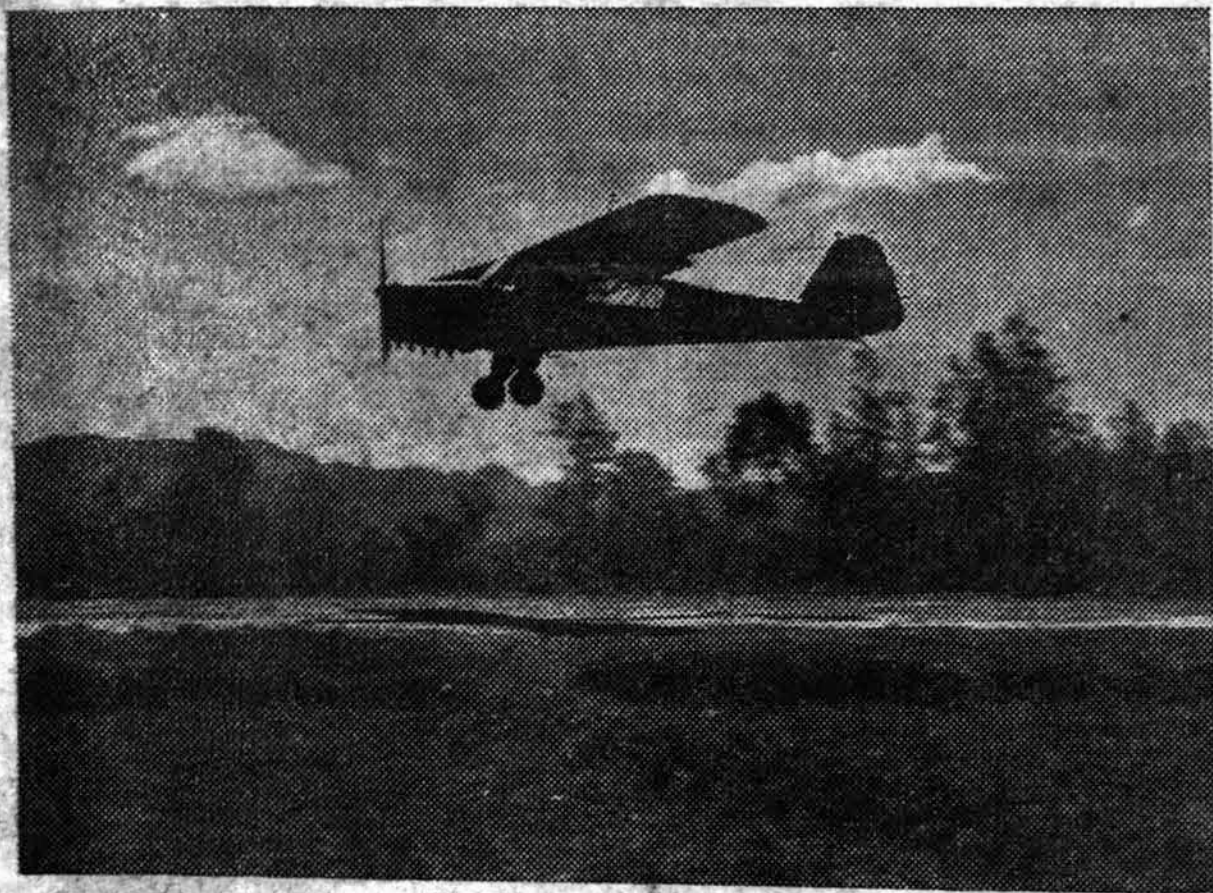
We must choose between extensive categories of retribution and future peace. The choice is clear. There is no reason why murderers and sadists should escape merely because they are numerous. The brunt of dealing with them will naturally fall upon our continental allies.

The fourth point is also obvious but calls for an important comment. The more completely and permanently Germany is disarmed, the smaller will be the armies of occupation. Both the Allies and Germany will benefit by the reduction, and it can only be brought about by a far more drastic disarmament, and supervision against armament, than was exercised after the last war.

On the fifth point it should be said that during the interwar period the German police were used to train and swell the illegal armies. They were overarmed and many were quartered in barracks. They were camouflaged troops. All that must be ended forever. They must be regionalized and localized on lines of country and city police. They must be armed with

Pattern Of Arakan Fighting

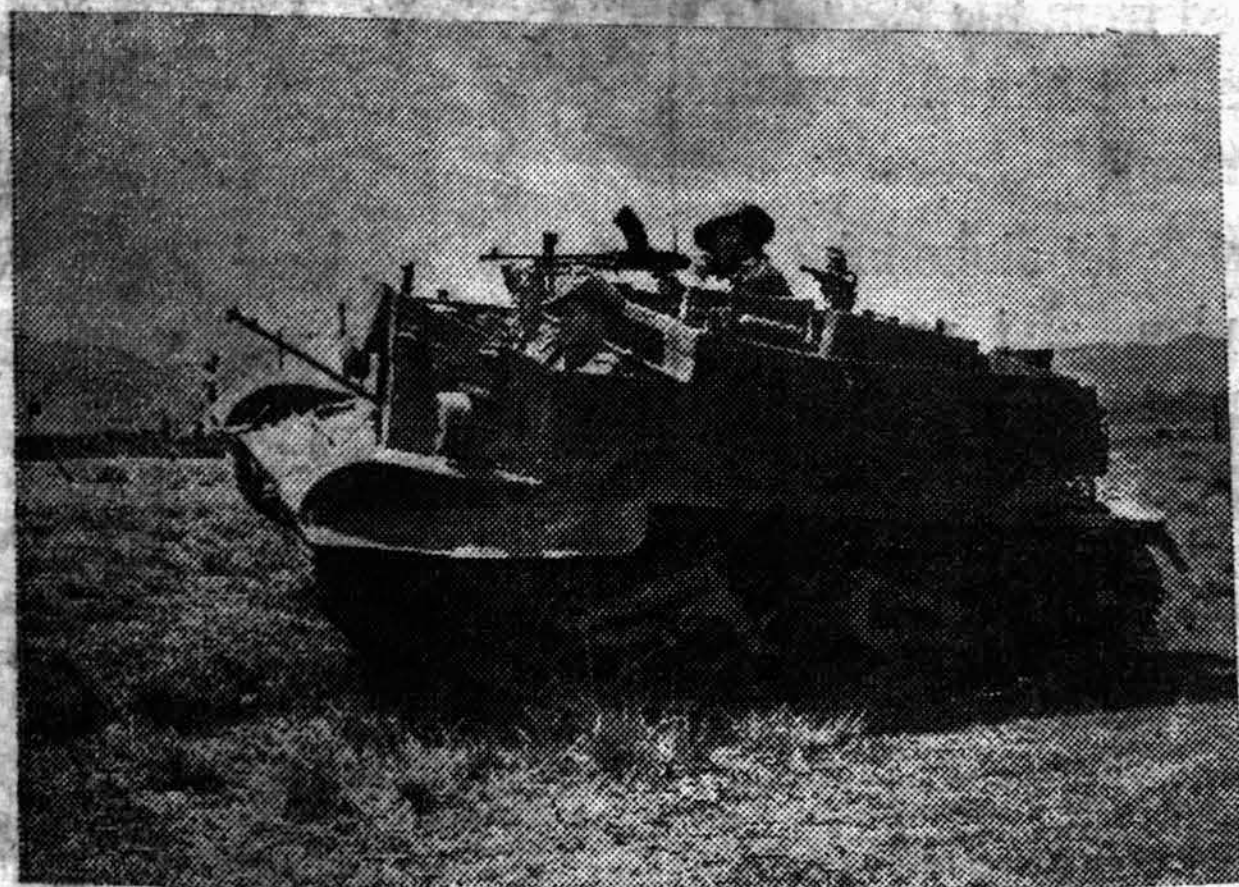
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EYES OF THE ARTILLERY—Operating over the mountain and jungles of Burma are the observer aircraft. Having located the Japanese positions they radio direct....



.....to the gun-posts and the Allied shell-fire quickly envelops the enemy. The gun-posts are duly camouflaged to escape detection by enemy observer planes.



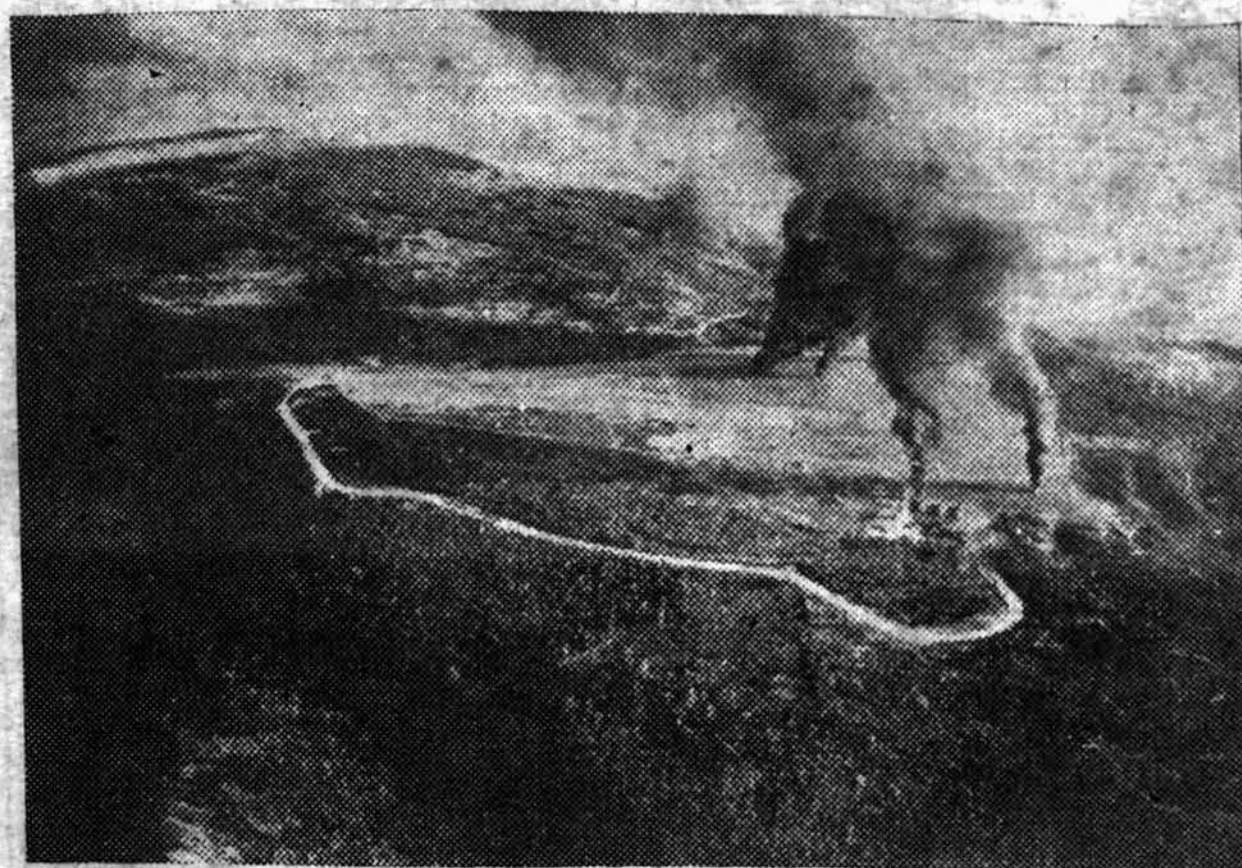
Tanks and bren-gun carriers move on in the wake of artillery fire.



Smoke from bursting shells envelops a bursting position on Tamu Road.



SEABORNE LANDINGS IN THE ARAKANS—It was recently revealed that Allied forces had carried out a successful seaborne raid on Japanese positions on the Mayu Peninsula. The landings were covered by ships of the Indian Navy. Photo shows a party returning from the raid. (In the background is the Jap-occupied territory.)



AIR ATTACK ON SUMATRA—An aerial picture taken by an American pilot during the raid by British and American carrier-borne planes on Sabang on April 19. Photo shows Japanese planes burning fiercely on the aerodrome as pillars of smoke rise to the sky.